United States Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS[1]

JANUARY–DECEMBER 1949

U.S.A. 69D

CONTENTS

	Page
Quarantine and other official announcements	1
Announcements relating to black stem rust quarantine (No. 38)	1
Black stem rust quarantine revised to protect entire United States (press notice)	1
Revision of black stem rust quarantine and regulations	1
Notice to general public through newspapers	6
Instructions to postmasters	6
Designation of rust-resistant barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants—administrative instructions (B. E. P. Q. 577)	7
Announcements relating to citrus fruit quarantine (No. 28)	8
Amendment to quarantine revoking prohibition on importation of citrus fruits from Mozambique	8
Announcements relating to cooperative suppression of plant diseases and insect pests	9
Golden nematode suppressive program, 1949 season	9
Announcements relating to fruit and vegetable quarantine (No. 56)	12
Cold treatments of imported Vinifera grapes and certain other fruits—administrative instructions (B. E. P. Q. 583)	12
Announcements relating to Hawaiian fruit and vegetable quarantine (No. 13)	16
Vapor-heat treatment approved for certification of certain fruits and vegetables under Hawaiian fruit and vegetable quarantine (B. E. P. Q. 481, revised)	16
Announcements relating to Japanese beetle quarantine (No. 48)	17
Japanese beetle regulations amended to allow flexible setting of seasonal quarantine dates and to extend regulated areas (press notice)	17
Amendments to regulations supplemental to Japanese beetle quarantine	17
Notice to general public through newspapers	21
Announcements relating to Mexican border regulations	21
Amendment of regulations prescribing fee for disinfecting railway cars and other vehicles entering United States from Mexico	21
Instructions to collectors of customs (T.D. 52357)	22
Announcements relating to Mexican fruitfly quarantine (No. 64)	23
Methods of treatment of grapefruit and oranges for the Mexican fruitfly—administrative instructions (B. E. P. Q. 575)	23
Announcements relating to nursery stock, plant and seed quarantine (No. 37)	25
Instructions to collectors of customs (T. D. 52140)	25
Size-age limitations adjusted for slow-growing imported plants (press notice)	25
Amendment of size-age limitation requirements of regulation 18	26
Instructions to collectors of customs (T. D. 52217)	27
Exemption of certain restricted articles from some of the requirements of the regulations (B. E. P. Q. 576)	27
Instructions to collectors of customs (T. D. 52218)	28
Rhododendrons importable under post-entry quarantine (press notice)	29
Revised list of rhododendrons enterable into the United States only under post-entry quarantine—amendment to regulation 19	29
Instructions to collectors of customs (T. D. 52323)	30
Restriction on issuance of permits for importation of citrus seeds—administrative instructions (B. E. P. Q. 582)	30
Instructions to collectors of customs (T. D. 52378)	31
Exemption of sterile cultures of orchid seedlings from permit requirements—administrative instructions (B. E. P. Q. 584)	32
Announcements relating to pink bollworm quarantine (No. 52)	32
Shift in pink bollworm infestation relocates New Mexico and Texas regulated areas (press notice)	32
Amendment of regulations supplemental to pink bollworm quarantine	33
Notice to general public through newspapers	34
Instructions to postmasters	34
Additional methods of treating cottonseed for certification under pink bollworm regulations—administrative instructions (B. E. P. Q. 558, second revision)	35

[1] Edited by Ralph W. Sherman, Office of the Assistant Chief in Charge of Regulatory Work.

Page

Announcements relating to Puerto Rican fruit and vegetable quarantine (No. 58) 36
Special provisions for preflight inspection in Puerto Rico of aircraft, cargo, etc.—amendment of regulations 36
Notice to general public through newspapers 37
Amendment of regulation 11 and revocation of regulation 12 relating, respectively, to inspection of baggage and passengers' baggage declaration 37

Announcements relating to restricted entry orders 38
Modification of regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States 38
Instructions to collectors of customs (T. D. 52241) 39
Announcements relating to treatment of restricted or prohibited plants or plant products temporarily in the United States 40
Oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit from Mexico in transit to foreign countries via the United States—amendment of regulations 40
Instructions to collectors of customs (T. D. 52364) 42

Announcements relating to white-fringed beetle quarantine (No. 72) 42
White-fringed beetle quarantine revised to include Tennessee (press notice) 42
Revision of white-fringed beetle quarantine and regulations 43
Notice to general public through newspapers 54
Instructions to postmasters 55
Articles exempt from certification—administrative instructions (B. E. P. Q. 485, 17th revision) 55

Miscellaneous items 56
Smith to head Division of Golden Nematode Control (press notice) 56
Dr. Walter Carter to head oriental fruitfly investigations in Hawaii (press notice) 57
B. M. Gaddis, Domestic Plant Quarantine Leader of USDA, dies (press notice) 58
Roy G. Richmond appointed new Leader for USDA's Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines (press notice) 59
Ralph A. Sheals to be Assistant Chief of Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine (press notice) 59
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, foreign 60
Dominion of Canada (B. E. P. Q. 514, revised) 60
Republic of Chili (B. E. P. Q. 511, supplement No. 2) 68
Dominican Republic (B. E. P. Q. 396, supplement No. 4) 69
Republic of Finland (B. E. P. Q. 420, supplement No. 3) 69
Republic of France (B. E. P. Q. 403, revised, supplement No. 2) 71
Republic of France (B. E. P. Q. 403, revised, supplement No. 3) 72
United Kingdom of Great Britain (B.E.P.Q. 416, 2d revision, supplement No. 1) 73
Guatemala (B. E. P. Q. 445, supplement No. 5) 73
India (B. E. P. Q. 404, revised, supplement No. 6) 73
Indonesia (B. E. P. Q. 429, revised) 74
Japan (B. E. P. Q. 470, revised) 79
New Zealand (B. E. P. Q. 581, superseding P. Q. C. A. 306) 81
Paraguay (B. E. P. Q. 502, revised) 86
Saudi Arabia (B. E. P. Q. 579) 89
British Colony of Trinidad and Tobago (B. E. P. Q. 418, revised) 89
Republic of Venezuela (B. E. P. Q. 497, 2d revision) 94
Penalties imposed for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act 96
List of current quarantine and other restrictive orders and miscellaneous regulations 104

Organization of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine 112

QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 38)

BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE REVISED TO PROTECT ENTIRE UNITED STATES

(Press Notice)

MARCH 3, 1949.

The protection afforded by the black stem rust quarantine will be extended, effective May 1, 1949, to the entire United States, Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan announced today.

The revised quarantine prohibits all interstate movement within the continental United States of all barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants not known to be resistant to the black stem rust, and permits will be required for all interstate movement of plants of the species known to be rust-resistant.

The quarantine designates as eradication States those in which barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants susceptible to black stem rust are being eradicated. The 19 States thus named are Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Seeds and fruits of all barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis are prohibited from moving into the eradication States from the other 29 States and the District of Columbia. However, seeds and fruits of rust-resistant barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis produced in areas free from rust-susceptible plants within the eradication States will be allowed to move, under permit, from and between these States.

Black stem rust is a fungus disease which is highly destructive to small grains. Certain species of barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis are alternate hosts of this fungus, and their presence in grain-growing areas is a constant menace to the grain crop. It is believed that the revised quarantine will aid greatly in reducing the heavy annual losses to small grains due to this disease.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 38 — Revision of Quarantine and Regulations
Effective May 1, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In this revision of the black stem rust quarantine and regulations the protection afforded by this quarantine is extended to the entire United States. Interstate movement anywhere within the continental United States is now prohibited of all species, horticultural varieties, and hybrids of barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis which are not known to be resistant to black stem rust, in order to prevent dissemination of perennial hosts of the disease. Permits are required for interstate movement of those species which are designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as rust-resistant, including *Berberis thunbergi* (Japanese barberry) and its rust-resistant horticultural varieties.

The movement of seeds and fruits of all species, horticultural varieties, and hybrids of barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis is now prohibited into those States in which rust-susceptible plants are being eradicated. However, fruits and seeds of rust-resistant plants produced in those States may be moved under permit from or between such States.

Pursuant to the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the quarantine on account of the black stem rust and regulations supplemental thereto (7 CFR 1944 and 1946 Supps. 301.38 through 301.38–8) are hereby revised to read as follows:

Sec.
301.38 Notice of quarantine.
301.38–1 Definitions.
301.38–2 Regulated area.
301.38–3 Eradication States.
301.38–4 Regulated products.
301.38–5 Designation of rust-resistant plants.
301.38–6 Conditions of movement.
301.38–7 Conditions governing the issuance of permits.
301.38–8 Cancellation of permits.
301.38–9 Labeling shipments and use of permits.
301.38–10 Inspection of regulated products in transit.
301.38–11 Shipments for experimental and scientific purposes.

QUARANTINE

§ 301.38 *Notice of Quarantine.*—Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), and having held the public hearing required thereunder, the Secretary of Agriculture quarantines each and every State of the continental United States and the District of Columbia, to prevent establishment of continuous local sources of infection of the destructive disease of small grains known as the black stem rust (*Puccinia graminis*) in grain-growing areas. Hereafter, plants of *Berberis, Mahonia,* or *Mahoberberis,* or parts thereof capable of propagation, shall not be transported by any person, firm, or corporation, from any State of the United States or the District of Columbia into any other State of the United States or the District of Columbia in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided,* That the provisions of this quarantine and of the regulations supplemental hereto, as they apply to the interstate movement of regulated plants and parts thereof capable of propagation from or between the eradication States, as defined in § 301.38–1 (e) of the regulations supplemental hereto, are hereby conditioned upon such regulation by such States of the intrastate movement of such plants and parts thereof and the enforcement thereof and upon such enforcement of other control and sanitation measures as may be required of them by the Secretary of Agriculture and as shall be adequate to prevent the planting or growing in such States of *Berberis, Mahonia, and Mahoberberis* plants not known to be resistant to the disease: *Provided further,* That whenever the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the species of plants to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in such supplemental regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulations should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective for such period and for such plants or parts thereof capable of propagation as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected States.

REGULATIONS

§ 301.38–1 *Definitions.*—For the purposes of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall have the meanings hereby assigned:

(a) *Black stem rust.*—The disease commonly known as the black stem rust of grains (*Puccinia graminis*) in any stage of development.

(b) *Barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants.*—Plants or parts of plants

capable of propagation (other than seeds and fruits) of any species, horticultural variety, or hybrid within the genera *Berberis, Mahonia, and Mahoberberis.*

(c) *Barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis seeds and fruits.*—Seeds and fruits of any species, horticultural variety, or hybrid within the genera *Berberis, Mahonia,* and *Mahoberberis.*

(d) *Rust-resistant plants.*—The species or horticultural varieties within the genera *Berberis, Mahonia,* and *Mahoberberis* that have been designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in administrative instructions as being resistant to the black stem rust.

(e) *Eradication States.*—Those States in which barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants susceptible to the black stem rust are being eradicated through cooperative effort, and which are designated as eradication States in the regulations supplemental to this quarantine or amendments thereof.

(f) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture authorized to enforce Federal plant quarantines.

(g) *Inspection.*—Inspection by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(h) *Chief of the Bureau.*—Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(i) *Moved (move, movement).*—Shipped, carried, transported, moved, allowed to be moved, or received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, from one State of the United States or the District of Columbia into or through any other State or the District of Columbia. "Move" and "movement" shall be construed accordingly.

(j) *Permit.*—An official document authorizing the interstate movement of regulated products.

§ 301.38–2 *Regulated area.*—The entire United States, including the District of Columbia is hereby designated as the regulated area.

§ 301.38–3 *Eradication States.*—The following States in which barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants susceptible to black stem rust are being eradicated through cooperative effort are designated as eradication States: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

§ 301.38–4 *Regulated products.*—Plants, seeds, fruits, and other parts of plants capable of propagation of all species, horticultural varieties, and hybrids of barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis, exclusive of mahonia cuttings for decorative purposes, are designated as regulated products.

§ 301.38–5 *Designation of rust-resistant plants.*—The Chief of the Bureau is authorized and directed to designate, in administrative instructions supplemental to these regulations, the species or horticultural varieties within the genera *Berberis, Mahonia,* and *Mahoberberis* that, on the basis of evidence satisfactory to him, are determined to be resistant to black stem rust.

§ 301.38–6 *Conditions of movement.*—(a) *Barberry, mahonia,* and *mahoberberis plants.* (1) Movement is prohibited of barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants other than those designated as rust-resistant, except that parts of mahonia plants without roots intended for decorative purposes are hereby exempted from the requirements of these regulations.

(2) Rust-resistant barberry and mahoberberis plants of two seasons' growth, and rust-resistant mahonia plants of one season's growth may be moved when labeled and accompanied by a permit issued in compliance with these regulations.

(b) *Barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis seeds and fruits.*—(1) Movement of seeds and fruits of barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants into the eradication States is prohibited from any point outside thereof.

(2) Seeds and fruits of barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants may be moved between or from the eradication States, provided they are obtained from rust-resistant plants growing in such States and are accompanied by permits issued in compliance with these regulations.

(3) Seeds and fruits of barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis may be moved between States other than the eradication States without permits

Plants produced from such seeds may be moved only in compliance with these regulations, and growers should recognize this in selecting seed sources.

§ 301.38–7 *Conditions governing the issuance of permits.*—(a) *Barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants.* (1) Permits will be issued to nurserymen for movement of rust-resistant plants and parts thereof capable of propagation (other than seeds and fruits) after determination by an inspector that no plants other than those which are rust-resistant are growing in the nursery or in the environs thereof. If barberry, mahonia, or mahoberberis plants not designated as rust-resistant are found in the nursery or in the environs thereof permits will be withheld until such plants have been eliminated to the satisfaction of the inspector. Permits will not be issued for the movement of rust-resistant barberry or mahoberberis plants until after two seasons of growth or of rust-resistant mahonia plants until after one season of growth.

(2) Permits will be issued to dealers for movement of rust-resistant barberry, mahonia, or mahoberberis plants when the inspector has determined to his satisfaction that all the plants handled by the dealer are produced by nurserymen who have been issued permits to move plants under these regulations.

(b) *Barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis seeds and fruits.*—(1) Permits may be issued for movement between or from the eradication States of barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis seeds and fruits produced within such States after determination that they have been obtained from rust-resistant plants growing in locations which with their environs are determined by inspection to be free of plants which are not rust-resistant.

(c) *Applications for permits.*—(1) Applications for permits should be made, to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C., as far as possible in advance of the proposed date of shipment and shall be made before June 1, 1949, and before May 15 annually thereafter to permit time for inspection during the current growing season.

(2) A nurseryman who applies for a permit to move rust-resistant plants will be required to state in the application that no barberry, mahonia, or mahoberberis plants other than those designated as rust-resistant are growing in his nursery or the environs thereof and to agree that no such plants will be grown. The applicant shall furnish (on the application) a complete list of the species, varieties, and hybrids of barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants growing in the nursery and the approximate number of each.

(3) Dealers who apply for permits to move rust-resistant plants interstate will be required to agree that they will buy or sell only such barberry, mahonia, or mahoberberis plants as are designated by the Chief of the Bureau as rust-resistant and as are obtained from nurserymen having currently valid permits to move such plants. Such dealers will be required to maintain complete records of purchases and sales of such plants, and such records shall be available for examination by an inspector at any reasonable time.

(4) Applicants for permits to move barberry, mahonia, or mahoberberis seeds or fruits from or between the eradication States shall agree that such seeds or fruits will be obtained only from rust-resistant plants growing within the eradication States in locations determined by the inspector as free of plants which are not rust-resistant. The applicant shall state the locations of sources from which such seeds or fruits are to be obtained.

(d) *Identification of species.*—Applicants for permits (and permittees) shall furnish the inspector with such specimens or other evidence, and the inspector may make such inspection as he shall deem necessary in order to identify the species, horticultural varieties, or hybrids of barberry, mahonia, or mahoberberis grown or moved by the applicants (permittees).

§ 301.38–8 *Cancellation of permits.*—Permits issued under these regulations may be canceled in writing by the inspector and further permits refused, either for any failure of compliance with the conditions of these regulations or violations of them, after the permittee has been given an opportunity to achieve compliance, or whenever in the judgment of the inspector the further use of such permits might result in the dissemination of barberry, mahonia, or mahoberberis plants or seeds or fruits of such plants susceptible to infection by black stem rust.

§ 301.38–9 *Labeling shipments and use of permits.*—(a) Each shipment of plants, seeds, or fruits for which a permit is required by these regulations shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, a valid permit issued in compliance with these regulations. Each package, bundle, or other unit of plants, seeds, or fruits contained in such shipment shall be plainly labeled as to the species or horticultural variety thereof.

(b) In the case of carload and other bulk shipments, a valid permit shall accompany the waybill pertaining to such shipments; and in the case of shipment by truck or other road vehicle the permit shall accompany the vehicle and be surrendered to the consignee on delivery.

§ 301.38–10 *Inspection of regulated products in transit.*—Any car or other vehicle, box, or other container moved interstate or received for interstate movement by a common carrier which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains products the movement of which is prohibited or regulated by these regulations shall be subject to inspection at any time or place.

§ 301.38–11 *Shipments for experimental and scientific purposes.*—Plants, seeds, and fruits subject to these regulations may be moved interstate for experimental or scientific purposes on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau. The articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, a permit issued for the purpose.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161.)

The purposes of this revision are to prohibit the interstate movement anywhere within the continental United States of all species of barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis not known to be resistant to the black stem rust; to require permits for interstate movement of plants of those species of barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis that are known to be rust-resistant; to designate as eradication States those in which barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants susceptible to black stem rust are being eradicated; to prohibit the interstate movement into the eradication States of all seeds and fruits of barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis; and to provide for movement under permit between or from such States of seeds and fruits produced therein from rust-resistant plants grown in areas free from rust-susceptible plants.

This revision shall be effective May 1, 1949, and thereupon shall supersede the quarantine and regulations effective December 26, 1944, as amended effective February 1, 1946 (7 CFR 1944 and 1946 Supps. 301.38 through 301.38–8).

Done at Washington, D. C., this 2d day of March 1949.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

PENALTIES

The Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the quarantine or regulations pursuant thereto shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers in the United States.]
[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, March 4, 1949, 8:54 a.m.; 14 F.R. 999.]

Notice to General Public Through Newspapers

United States Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1949.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1946 ed. 161), has promulgated a revision, effective May 1, 1949, of Black Stem Rust Quarantine No. 38 and supplemental regulations (1944 and 1946 Supps. 301.38 through 301.38–8), the primary purpose of which is to extend the protection afforded by this quarantine to the entire United States by prohibiting the interstate movement anywhere within the continental United States of all species, horticultural varieties, and hybrids of barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis not known to be resistant to black stem rust; requiring permits for interstate movement of those species and horticultural varieties designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as rust-resistant; prohibiting the movement of seeds and fruits of barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis from points outside thereof into those States in which rust-susceptible plants are being eradicated; but allowing the movement, under permit, from or between the eradication States of seeds and fruits of rust-resistant plants produced in such States.

Copies of the notice of revision may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Charles F. Brannan,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif., March 16, 1949; the Tribune, Chicago, Ill., March 28, 1949; the Herald-Tribune, New York, N. Y., March 12, 1949.]

Instructions to Postmasters

BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE AFFECTING BARBERRY OR MAHONIA PLANTS

Plant Quarantine Order No. 38 of the United States Department of Agriculture and regulations promulgated in connection therewith, relating to the black stem rust, have been amended effective May 1, 1949.

It is explained that this revision is to extend the protection afforded by this quarantine to the entire United States by prohibiting the interstate movement anywhere within the continental United States of all species, horticultural varieties, and hybrids of barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis not known to be resistant to black stem rust. Permits will be required for interstate movement of the species and horticultural varieties of such plants designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as rust-resistant; and the movement of seeds and fruits of barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis into States in which rust-susceptible plants are being eradicated will be prohibited from points outside those States. However, the movement of seeds and fruits of designated rust-resistant plants produced in the eradication States will be allowed under permit, between or from such States.

Attention is invited to the following pertinent extracts from the revised quarantine order:

(Then follows the text of the order.)

It is the duty of every postmaster to cooperate in the enforcement of plant quarantines and quarantine regulations as will be understood from the provisions of section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

(Reprint of notice which appeared in the Postal Bulletin of May 12, 1949.)

B. E. P. Q. 577 Effective May 1, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING RUST-RESISTANT SPECIES AND VARIETIES OF BARBERRY, MAHONIA, AND MAHOBERBERIS

Pursuant to the authority conferred by § 301.38–5 of the regulations supplemental to Black Stem Rust Quarantine No. 38 (7 CFR § 301.38–5, 14 F.R. 999), the following administrative instructions are hereby issued to designate the rust-resistant species and horticultural varieties of barberries, mahonias, and mahoberberis (1) the plants of which may be moved interstate under permit, and (2) the seeds and fruits of which, if produced in any of the States of Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, may be moved between or from such States only under permit or, wherever produced, may be moved between States other than those named, without restriction:

§ 301.38–5a *Administrative instructions; designation of rust-resistant barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants.* The following species and horticultural varieties of barberries, mahonias, and mahoberberis are hereby designated as rust-resistant:

Berberis beaniana
Berberis buxifolia
Berberis buxifolia nana
Berberis candidula
Berberis chenaultii
Berberis circumserrata
Berberis concinna
Berberis darwinii
Berberis gagnepaini
Berberis gilgiana
Berberis horvathii
Berberis julianae
Berberis koreana
Berberis linearifolia var. Orange King
Berberis mentorensis
Berberis potanini
Berberis sanguinea
Berberis sargentiana
Berberis stenophylla
Berberis stenophylla diversifolia
Berberis stenophylla nana compacta
Berberis thunbergii
Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea
Berberis thunbergii erecta
Berberis thunbergii "globe"
Berberis thunbergii "golden"
Berberis thunbergii maximowiczii
Berberis thunbergii minor
Berberis thunbergii pluriflora
Berberis thunbergii "thornless"
Berberis thunbergii "variegata"
Berberis triacanthophora
Berberis verruculosa
Mahonia aquifolium
Mahonia bealei
Mahonia dictyota
Mahonia nervosa
Mahonia pinnata
Mahonia repens

The purpose of these administrative instructions is to relieve commerce by designating the rust-resistant species and horticultural varieties of barberries, mahonias, and mahoberberis which are eligible for interstate movement under permit.

In order to be of maximum benefit to the public the designation of these rust-resistant species and varieties of barberries, mahonias, and mahoberberis should be made effective as soon as possible. Since these administrative instructions relieve restrictions, they are within the exception in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after their publication in the Federal Register.

Accordingly, these instructions shall become effective on May 1, 1949, when they shall supersede B. E. P. Q. 385, Fourth Revision, effective January 24, 1945 (7 CFR 1945 Supp. § 301.38a), and B. E. P. Q. 385, Fourth Revision, Supplement 1, effective March 15, 1948 (7 CFR § 301.38a, 13 F.R. 1503).

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of April 1949.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 18, 1949, 8:51 a.m.; 14 F.R. 1866.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO CITRUS FRUIT QUARANTINE (NO. 28)

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 28 Effective December 16, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

LIFTING PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION OF CITRUS FRUITS FROM MOZAMBIQUE

On October 28, 1949, notice of proposed lifting of the prohibition on the importation of citrus fruits from Mozambique was published in the Federal Register (14 F. R. 6566). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the proposals set forth in the aforesaid notice, the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to section 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 (7 U. S. C. 160) hereby revokes the prohibition on the importation of citrus fruits from Mozambique by deleting Mozambique from the list of localities appearing in notice of quarantine No. 28 relating to the importation of citrus fruits (7 CFR 319.28).

Information received from the Portuguese Embassy discloses that the citrus canker disease has been eradicated in Mozambique. It was the occurence of this disease in Mozambique that caused the imposition of this prohibition.

Lifting of this prohibition allows the entry into the United States under permit of such of the Mozambique citrus fruits as may be enterable under the regulations supplemental to Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine No. 56 (7 CFR 319.56 through 319.56–7). Since this revocation thus relieves restrictions heretofore imposed, it is within the exception in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)) and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register.

This revocation shall be effective on and after December 16, 1949.

(Sec. 7, 37 Stat. 317; 7 U. S. C. 160.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 12th day of December 1949.
[SEAL]

A. J. LOVELAND,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the above order were sent to all American diplomatic and consular offices through the Department of State.]
[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, December 15, 1949, 8:53 a.m.; 14 F.R. 7513.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO COOPERATIVE SUPPRESSION OF PLANT DISEASES AND INSECT PESTS

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 303—COOPERATIVE SUPPRESSION OF PLANT DISEASES AND INSECT PESTS

Subpart—Golden Nematode Suppressive Program, 1949 Season

Pursuant to the authority vested by section 6 of the Golden Nematode Act (7 U. S. C., Supp., 150e; 62 Stat. 443), and having determined that the State of New York, through legislation, appropriations, and quarantine regulations has taken action and provided funds and means to carry out effectively a cooperative program to suppress, control, and prevent the spread of the known infestation of the golden nematode in accord with the other provisions of the Golden Nematode Act, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York have cooperatively determined that the following procedures and rates shall be used in compensating growers in the portion of Long Island, N. Y., where the golden nematode is known to occur for carrying out a program for the control and suppression of this nematode during the 1949 season:

§ 303.1 *Compensation only to nongrowers of potatoes.*—Compensation will be paid only to those growers who refrained from planting potatoes on land infested or exposed to infestation by the golden nematode, and who grew on such lands only such crops as were approved by the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York.

§ 303.2 *Compensation to nonowners of land involved.*—The State of New York, through its Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, will assume full responsibility for and make the entire compensation payments to growers who refrained from planting potatoes on land which was infested or exposed to infestation by the golden nematode and which was not owned by such growers within the limitations imposed by the provisions of chapter 321 of the Laws of 1949, of the State of New York.

§ 303.3 *Compensation to owner-operators.*—(a) *Apportionment of losses.*—Losses to owner-operators of lands infested by or exposed to the golden nematode who refrained from growing potatoes shall be borne by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York, and the owner-operator.

(b) *Joint payments by Federal and State governments.*—The full and uniform amount to be paid jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York to each owner-operator of lands infested by or exposed to the golden nematode shall be at the rate of $150 per acre, divided equally between the two named agencies. The payment of $150 will be made only to owners who have complied in good faith with all regulations concerning the golden nematode promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York.

(c) *Computation of payments.*—It has been determined that, based on (1) the estimated value of crops that were approved by the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York for production on lands infested by the golden nematode, (2) an analysis of the average cost of pro-

ducing potatoes in Nassau County, Long Island, N. Y., (3) the average annual yield of potatoes in said Nassau County, and (4) the estimated sale value of potatoes in that area, the joint compensation of $150 per acre will not be more than two-thirds of the total loss accruing to the owner-operator.

§ 303.4 *Agreement and voucher forms.*—As a condition of payment each owner-operator shall enter into an agreement with the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York, which shall be executed at least in duplicate. One fully executed copy of the agreement and a certificate by a responsible officer of the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York, both of which shall be substantially in the form appended hereto, shall be attached to and made a part of each voucher (Standard Form 1034) executed by a grower seeking to receive compensation from the United States Department of Agriculture. The purpose of the voucher shall be stated substantially as follows:

> "One-half of compensation for refraining from planting potatoes on _____acres of land infested by or exposed to the golden nematode."

§ 303.5 *Agency designated to act for Federal Government.*—The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized to carry out, on behalf of the Federal Government, the cooperative program to suppress, control, and prevent the spread of the golden nematode.

§ 303.6 *Agent of Secretary of Agriculture to determine eligibility for payment.*—Harry L. Smith, In Charge, Division of Golden Nematode Control, Hicksville, Long Island, N. Y., working under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the authorized agent of the Secretary of Agriculture in determining eligibility for compensation under the regulations in this subpart and approving the amount of compensation to be provided by the United States Department of Agriculture to any owner-operator who refrained from planting potatoes during 1949.

(7 U. S. C., Supp., 150e; 62 Stat. 443)

Enabling legislation by the State of New York authorizing State cooperation, required by section 4 of the Golden Nematode Act as a requisite for Federal participation, was not approved until March 28, 1949, at which time seasonal planting operations were already in progress in the affected sections. A new agreement form was only recently approved by the State of New York for use by land owners who are this year refraining from growing potatoes on fields exposed to golden nematode infestation. In order to be of value to the program for suppressing, controlling, and preventing the spread of the golden nematode for the 1949 season, it is necessary that these regulations be made effective at once. Compliance with the provisions of the regulations is not obligatory, but confers a benefit upon eligible growers. For the reasons stated, it is found upon good cause, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238), that notice and public procedure on these regulations are unnecessary, impractical, and contrary to the public interest and good cause is found for making them effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

These regulations shall be effective September 7, 1949, and shall supersede § 303.1–1 to 303.1–6, inclusive (redesignated §§ 303.1 to 303.6, inclusive, 13 F. R. 7382), approved August 31, 1948.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of September 1949.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Concurred with, August 5th, 1949:

C. CHESTER DU MOND,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, State of New York.

AGREEMENT FOR THE CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF THE GOLDEN NEMATODE DISEASE OF POTATOES *(Heterodera rostochiensis)*

This agreement, made this _____ day of _____, 1949, by and between the People of the State of New York, acting by and through C. Chester Du Mond, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York, party of the first part, hereinafter called the "State", and _____ of the town of _____, county of _____, State of New York, and whose P. O. address is _____, party of the second part, hereinafter called the owner.

Witnesseth:

Whereas, it is desired to control and prevent the spread of the golden nematode disease of potatoes (*Heterodera rostochiensis*), and

Whereas, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets has determined that the lands hereinafter described are owned by the party of the second part, and

Whereas, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets has determined the said lands to be dangerously exposed to infection or infestation by such nematode disease, and

Whereas, it is the desire of both parties that such lands shall receive appropriate treatment designed to purify them and suppress such a disease.

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the authority of chapter 663 of the Laws of 1947 and acts amendatory thereof, and article 14 of the Agriculture and Markets Law of the State of New York, and in further consideration of the premises and the mutual covenants of the parties hereto, it is mutually agreed as follows:

1. Upon full compliance by the owner with all of the terms, conditions and covenants to be by him performed as herein provided, the State shall pay to the owner as compensation therefor, at the rate of seventy-five dollars per acre for the lands hereinafter described, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of _____ dollars in or during the period commencing April first, nineteen hundred forty-nine.

NOTE.—(It is contemplated that the compensation for the 1949 season will be divided equally between the State of New York and the Federal Government through the United States Department of Agriculture. This agreement as to amount of compensation deals only with the payment by the State of New York. Contingent on approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States and availability of funds, the owner will receive an equal amount from the Federal Government.)

2. That the owner shall submit such lands to the full control and direction of the State and more particularly the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York, its agents, employees, and any person or agency to be designated by it, for the purpose of carrying out the program for the control and suppression of the golden nematode disease of potatoes during the growing year of 1949.

3. That such lands shall not be used for the growing of potatoes during the ensuing growing season.

4. That the owner shall during such season grow on said lands only such crops as shall be first approved by the Department of Agriculture and Markets, of the State of New York.

5. That the owner shall cooperate at all times and in all respects as directed by the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York, its agents, employees, and other person or agency duly designated by it in the program to be initiated and carried out for the control and suppression of golden nematode disease of potatoes during the life of this contract.

6. It is mutually understood and agreed that no liability arising out of the program for control authorized by this agreement shall accrue against the State of New York or the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York or the United States of America or the Secretary of Agriculture or either of them, or any person duly designated to carry out the program, or any agency cooperating in the carrying out of this program, except for the payment of the compensation above provided.

7. It is mutually understood and agreed that this contract shall be deemed executory only to the extent of the moneys appropriated and available therefor.

8. This agreement shall bind the executors, administrators, trustees, distributees, successors and assigns of the owner.

9. It is mutually understood and agreed that the lands subject to the provisions and conditions of this agreement are more particularly described as follows, and the party of the second part hereto expressly represents, warrants and declares he is the owner thereof.

All that certain parcel and acreage of lands situate in the town of_____, county of _____, State of New York, described upon the assessment rolls of _____ County, as follows:

Section	Block	Lot	Acres

In Witness Whereof, the parties hereto have caused this agreement to be executed the day and year first above written, in counterparts.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

_____,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York.

_____

Owner

Witness:

_____

ALBANY, NEW YORK, _____ 1949.

I., C. Chester Du Mond, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York, do hereby certify that the party of the second part named in the within instrument has fully complied with all the terms, conditions and covenants to be by him performed as in the within instrument provided; that the acreage subject to compensation as above provided for is true and accurate; that said party of the second part is thereby entitled to the sum of seventy-five dollars per acre for _____ acres, making in all the sum of $_____, no part of which has been paid, and payment of said sum of $_____, is hereby approved and allowed.

_____,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, September 6, 1949, 8:48 a.m.; 14 F.R. 5504.]
5504.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 56)

B. E. P. Q. 583 Effective November 17, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS FOR COLD TREATMENTS OF IMPORTED VINIFERA GRAPES AND CERTAIN OTHER FRUITS

On October 15, 1949, notice of proposed issuance of administrative instructions to be designated as 7 CFR 319.56–2d relating to cold treatments of imported Vinifera grapes and certain other fruits was published in the Federal Register (14 F.R. 6292). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the proposals set forth in the aforesaid notice, the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by § 319.56–2 of the regulations supplemental to the Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine (7 CFR 319.56–2) under section 5 of

the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 159), hereby issues administrative instructions to appear as § 319.56–2d in Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

§ 319.56–2d *Administrative instructions for cold treatments of imported Vinifera grapes and certain other fruits.*—(a) *Treatments authorized.* The following cold treatments are authorized for imported Vinifera grapes and any other fresh fruits enterable under § 319.56–2 under permit and upon compliance with applicable regulations in this subpart:

(1) *Phases of treatments.*—Authorized cold treatments shall consist of (i) precooling, during which the fruit shall be cooled until its pulp temperature is at or below a level designated in or under this paragraph and (ii) refrigeration, during which the fruit shall be held at or below this level for a number of days designated in or under this paragraph.

(2) *Refrigeration temperatures and periods.*—Fruit cold treated because of the Mediterranean fruitfly shall be refrigerated for a period of 12 days at or below 34° F., or for 16 days at or below 36° F. Fruit cold treated because of fruitflies of the genus *Anastrepha* shall be refrigerated for a period of 16 days at or below 33° F., or for 18 days at or below 34° F., or for 20 days at or below 35° F. Refrigeration temperatures and periods for fruit to be cold treated because of other species of fruitflies may be designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, if experimental data are available concerning applicable treatments of known effectiveness.

(b) *Place and manner of treatments.*—(1) *Places of precooling and refrigeration.*—Refrigeration may be conducted while the fruit is on shipboard in transit to the United States. If not so refrigerated, the fruit shall be both precooled and refrigerated after arrival only in cold storage warehouses approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and located at the port of New York or such other northern ports as he may hereafter designate. Fruit which is to be refrigerated in transit shall be precooled either at a dockside refrigeration plant prior to loading aboard the carrying vessel, or aboard the carrying vessel prior to its departure. Refrigeration shall be completed in the compartment or room in which it is begun.

(2) *Precooling of fruit before departure.*—Fruit which is to be refrigerated in transit must be precooled to the temperature designated in or under paragraph (a) of this section before it leaves the port of shipment in the country of its origin and a certificate to that effect, issued by a responsible official of the Department of Agriculture of such country shall accompany each cargo of the fruit to its destination. The precooling may be conducted in accordance with either (i) or (ii) of this sub-paragraph:

(i) Fruit may be precooled at a dockside refrigeration plant prior to loading aboard the carrying vessel. Such fruit shall be precooled to a temperature at which it can be transferred to the refrigerated compartments on such vessel without a rise above the maximum temperature prescribed in or under paragraph (a) of this section. The certifying official shall sample fruit temperatures in all sections of the lot of fruit until he is satisfied that complete precooling has been accomplished in accordance with this section. As the loading proceeds the certifying official shall take frequent temperature readings of individual boxes of fruit. A record of such temperature readings shall accompany the certificate.

(ii) Fruit may be precooled aboard the carrying vessel. Such fruit shall be precooled in the same refrigerated compartments in which it is to be refrigerated. The boxes of the fruit shall be spaced, by horizontal wooden strips, so that each has at least one inch of clearance above and below to allow free circulation of the cooling air. At least two inches of clearance shall be allowed between stacks of the fruit. The certifying official shall sample fruit temperatures in all sections of the compartment until he is satisfied that complete precooling has been accomplished. The entire precooling must be completed as provided in these instructions and the certificate issued before the carrying vessel leaves the country of origin.

(3) *Refrigeration in transit.*—(i) Refrigeration in transit shall consist of holding the fruit temperature at or below the maximum temperature level for the number of days prescribed in or under paragraph (a) of this section. A continuous, automatic temperature record under lock shall be maintained

from at least four locations to be designated in each refrigerated compartment by an inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. In large refrigerated compartments additional temperature elements may be required. Vessels whose temperature recording apparatus of less than four elements per compartment has already been approved by the Chief of such Bureau may be allowed to continue with their present equipment. Charts from the temperature recording apparatus shall be made readily available to an inspector of such Bureau at the port of arrival.

(ii) Refrigeration shall begin when the loading of precooled fruit has been completed or when the certifying official is satisfied that precooling aboard the vessel has been completed. The certifying official shall designate and initial on the thermograph chart the beginning of the refrigeration period. Refrigeration shall continue until the vessel arrives at the port of destination and the fruit is released for unloading by an inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, even though this may prolong the refrigeration beyond the required period.

(4) *Safeguarding untreated fruit.*—Whenever fruit is offered for entry as cold treated in transit and it cannot be established to the satisfaction of such inspector that the fruit has received the required cold treament, such safeguards against the spread of fruitfly infestation as the inspector may prescribe shall be immediately applied.

(5) *Cold treatment after arrival.*—(i) Fruit to be both precooled and refrigerated after arrival in the United States shall be delivered under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to the approved cold storage warehouse where such treatment is to be conducted.

(ii) The fruit must arrive at a temperature sufficiently low to prevent insect activity and shall be promptly precooled and refrigerated. An automatic, continuous temperature record is required of each refrigeration, like that prescribed in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph for refrigeration in transit. The number of records required will be designated by the inspector for each refrigeration, depending upon the circumstances of each operation.

(iii) Shipments offered for entry before cold treatment may be allowed to leave customs custody under redelivery bond for cold treatment. Final release of the shipment by the Collector of Customs will be effected after the inspector has notified the Collector of Customs that the required cold treatment has been given.

(6) *Containers and season of arrival.*—There are no restrictions on the types of containers in which fruit may be packed, nor on the season of the year during which shipments may be made. Untreated fruit arriving in broken containers must be immediately repacked under the supervision of an inspector or the contents must be immediately destroyed in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

(7) *Procedures in country of origin.*—(i) By arrangement between the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and the equivalent official in the country of origin, certifying officials will be designated by the country of origin. Their signatures shall be filed with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(ii) Each container of fruit intended for in-transit refrigeration shall be stamped or marked as it is loaded on the carrying vessel so that it can be readily identified as such. Fruit being shipped under permit to be completely cold treated at the port of New York or other subsequently designated northern ports shall not be so marked.

(iii) Fruit precooled at a dockside refrigeration plant shall be transferred to the refrigerated compartments on the carrying vessel without a rise in temperature above the maximum for the desired refrigeration. When this transfer has been accomplished, the certifying official shall issue a certificate of precooling.

(iv) Fruit to be precooled on the carrying vessel in the refrigerated compartments shall be loaded under supervision of the certifying official to assure that all packages have the proper clearance on all sides. When precooling has been completed, a certificate of precooling shall be issued by such official.

(v) Fruit in transit for cold treatment after arrival shall be loaded in a

separate compartment and segregated from any fruit that is being refrigerated in transit.

(vi) Fruit not intended for any phase of cold treatment shall not be loaded in the same refrigerated compartment with fruit to be given such cold treatment.

(vii) The certifying official shall calibrate the elements of the temperature recording instruments not more than 3 days prior to the loading of fruit, by immersing them in a 32° F. mixture of crushed ice and water, and recording their deviation from 32° F. He shall also supervise the placement of the temperature elements in the proper places in the cargo of fruit.

(viii) The certificate of precooling shall be issued in quadruplicate, to cover the cargo of one vessel. The original certificate shall be airmailed to the inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in charge at the port of destination. One copy shall accompany the carrying vessel. The third copy shall be mailed to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. A record showing calibration of the elements of the temperature recording instruments, as required in subdivision (vii) of this subparagraph shall be attached to each certificate, along with any record of the fruit temperature readings required in subparagraph (2) (i) of this paragraph. The certificate shall also show the identifying stamp or mark placed on all containers of fruit undergoing intransit refrigeration.

(c) *Approval of precooling plants, refrigerated compartments, warehouses.*—All precooling plants in the country of origin, the refrigerated compartments on the carrying vessels, and cold storage warehouses at the port of New York or subsequently designated northern ports must have prior approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine before any phase of cold treatment is begun. Requests for such approval shall be made to Import and Permit Section, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 209 River Street, Hoboken, N. J.[2]

(d) *Caution and disclaimer.*—In prescribing cold treatments of Vinifera grapes and certain other fruits, it should be emphasized that inexactness and carelessness in applying the treatments may result in injury to the fruit, or its rejection for entry. The cold treatments required for the entry of fruit are considered necessary for the elimination of pest risk, and no liability shall attach to the United States Department of Agriculture or to any officer or representative of that Department in the event injury results to fruit offered for entry in accordance with these instructions.

The foregoing instructions supersede the administrative instructions in B. E. P. Q. Nos. 463 and 464 (7 CFR 319.56-2d and 319.56-2e).

This section shall be effective on and after November 17, 1949.

(Sec. 5, 37 Stat. 316; 7 U. S. C. 159; 7 CFR 319.56–2.)

The purpose of the foregoing instructions is to combine in one document all instructions for cold treatments of Vinifera grapes and certain other fruits imported under permit in accordance with the regulations supplemental to the fruit and vegetable quarantine. The foregoing instructions also authorize the cold treatment of all enterable fruit, whereas previous instructions applied only to Vinifera grapes and certain other deciduous fruit. In addition, the foregoing instructions authorize alternative schedules for treating such fruits and remove both the date restrictions on the entry of fruit for cold treatments at the port of New York and the limitations on types of containers in which such fruit must arrive.

By authorizing cold treatment of all enterable fruits, providing treatments alternative to those previously available, and removing limitations on the dates of entry and types of containers, these instructions remove restrictions previously imposed. Accordingly, they are within the exception in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (a)) and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after their publication in the Federal Register.

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[2] Applications for permits to import fruit under this subpart may also be made to said Import and Permit Section.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of November 1949.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the above order were sent to all American diplomatic and consular officers through the Department of State.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, November 16, 1949, 8:52 a.m.; 14 F.R. 6976.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO HAWAIIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 13)

B. E. P. Q. 481, Revised — Effective October 19, 1949

VAPOR-HEAT TREATMENT APPROVED FOR CERTIFICATION OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES UNDER HAWAIIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE NO. 13

In accordance with 7 CFR § 301.13–4 (b) of the regulations supplemental to Hawaiian Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine No. 13, the following vapor-heat treatment is hereby designated as an administratively approved procedure that meets the requirements for the certification of papayas, bell peppers, Italian squash and tomatoes for interstate movement from Hawaii:

Approved vapor-heat method of treatment.—In the approved vapor-heat treatment the fruit and vegetables are heated by saturated vapor at 110° F. which in condensing on the fruit and vegetables gives up its latent heat. This latent heat is essential in assuring mortality of eggs and larvae of the oriental fruitfly, the Mediterranean fruitfly and the melonfly, and in raising the temperature of the fruit and vegetables evenly and quickly so as to prevent damage to the treated products. In applying the treatment the saturated vapor is accompanied by a fine water mist and air admixture. The fruit and vegetables are cooled immediately after treatment and no wax or paraffin, either dry or in solution, may be used until after the treatment has been completed. Vapor-heat treatments are approved only if the vapor conditions within the heat-treating room, the manner of stacking the boxes containing the fruit and vegetables in the room, and all other conditions affecting the efficacy of the treatment are satisfactory, in the opinion of the supervisory inspector, to assure mortality of eggs and larvae of the oriental fruitfly, the Mediterranean fruitfly, and the melonfly.

In applying this treatment, in accordance with these principles, the temperature of the fruit and vegetables shall be raised to 110° F., at the approximate center of the fruit, in a period of 8 hours, and shall be held at that level during the following 8¾ hours.

This treatment must be conducted in a heat-treating room approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and must be conducted under the supervision of an inspector of that Bureau, who at all times shall have access to the fruit and vegetables while they are undergoing treatment. All subsequent handling, including packing, grading, transportation, and lading aboard the carrier, must also be under the supervision of the inspector. The Bureau will approve only those rooms which are adequately equipped to handle and treat the fruit and only at locations approved by the inspector. While the results of experiments so far conducted have been successful, it should be emphasized that inexactness and carelessness in using the approved method of treatment may result in injury to the fruit and vegetables treated. In approving this treatment the United States Department of Agricultural does not accept responsibility for fruit or vegetable injury.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended, 7 U. S. C. 161; 7 CFR 301.13–4 (b).)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 14th day of October, 1949.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

JAPANESE BEETLE REGULATIONS AMENDED TO ALLOW FLEXIBLE SETTING OF SEASONAL QUARANTINE DATES AND TO EXTEND REGULATED AREAS

(Press Notice)

APRIL 14, 1949.

Japanese beetles will write their own ticket in determining when and where the summer quarantine on fruits, vegetables and cut flowers will get under way, under an amendment to the quarantine regulations, which includes an extension of the regulated area, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today. The amendment, effective April 18, was approved by Acting Secretary of Agriculture A. J. Loveland.

Field men of the Department's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine will no longer have to outguess the beetle in establishing quarantines. In past years they have had to anticipate by weeks where and when adult beetles might emerge in such numbers that they could infest refrigerator cars or trucks loaded with fruits and vegetables, or bulk shipments of cut flowers moving to nonregulated sections of the country.

As rewritten the regulations permit delay of quarantine action in a particular locality until actual appearance of adults or their known imminence make such requirements necessary. When such conditions are determined by on-the-spot observations by an inspector, the certification procedure can be started on short notice.

Interested shippers and common carriers will be informed of the area involved, effective date, products covered, and points where certification may be obtained.

Probably the first section to be affected by the seasonal requirements will be in the vicinity of Norfolk, Va. Successive areas will be added as beetle emergence progresses northward through the Del-Mar-Va peninsula and into heavily infested sections of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York.

Similar procedures will be followed in lifting the summer requirements as beetle populations drop off in each section.

This amendment also extends the area regulated because of this pest to include Garrett County, Md.; Preston and Tucker Counties, and part of Mineral County, W. Va.; as well as 25 entire counties, the previously nonregulated portions of 11 counties, and the independent cities of Hopewell, Lynchburg, and Williamsburg, in Virginia.

The following are the entire counties in Virginia which come under regulation for the first time this year: Brunswick, Charles City, Clarke, Dinwiddie, Essex, Frederick, Gloucester, Goochland, Hanover, Isle of Wight, James City, King and Queen, Lancaster, Louisa, Mathews, Middlesex, New Kent, Northumberland, Powhatan, Prince George, Richmond, Southampton, Surry, Sussex, York.

The following are the counties which previously were only partly under regulation but this year will be wholly within the regulated area: Caroline, Chesterfield, Greensville, King William, Nansemond, Orange, Rappahannock, Spotsylvania, Warren, Warwick, Westmoreland.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 48

Amendments to Regulations
Effective April 18, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

On March 16, 1949, there was published in the Federal Register (14 F.R. 1176), a notice of proposed rule making to amend the regulations supplemental to Quarantine No. 48 relating to the Japanese beetle (7 CFR §§ 301.48

through 301.48–10; 15 F.R. 2250). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the proposals set forth in the notice, and pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), and sections 1 and 3 of the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141, 143), §§ 301.48–2, 301.48–4(a), 301.48–5, 301.48–8, and 301.48–9 are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.48–2 *Regulated areas.*—The following States, Districts, counties, townships, cities, towns, boroughs, and magisterial districts or parts thereof, are hereby designated as regulated areas:

Connecticut.—The entire State.

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maine.—County of York, towns of Auburn and Lewiston, in *Androscoggin County;* towns of Cape Elizabeth, Gorham, Gray, New Gloucester, Raymond, Scarboro, Standish, and cities of Portland, South Portland, Westbrook, and Windham, in *Cumberland County;* city of Waterville, in *Kennebeck County;* and city of Brewer, in *Penobscot County.*

Maryland.—The entire State.

Massachusetts.—The entire State.

New Hampshire.—Counties of Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; towns of Brookfield, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonboro, Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County;* towns of Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Canaan, Dorchester, Enfield, Grafton, Groton, Hanover, Hebron, Holderness, Lebanon, Lyme, Orange, and Plymouth, in *Grafton County.*

New Jersey.—The entire State.

New York.—Counties of Albany, Bronx, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Fulton, Greene, Kings, Madison, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster, Washington, and Westchester; towns of Red House and Salamanca, and cities of Olean and Salamanca, in *Cattaraugus County;* city of Auburn, and towns of Fleming, Owasco, and Sennett, in *Cayuga County;* towns of Amherst, Cheektowaga, and Tonawanda, and cities of Buffalo and Lackawanna, in *Erie County;* towns of Columbia, Danube, Fairfield, Frankfort, German Flats, Herkimer, Litchfield, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Salisbury, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, and Winfield, and city of Little Falls, in *Herkimer County;* town of Watertown and city of Watertown, in *Jefferson County;* town of Mount Morris and village of Mount Morris, in *Livingston County;* city of Rochester, towns of Brighton, Irondequoit, and Pittsford, and village of East Rochester, in *Monroe County;* town of Manchester, in *Ontario County;* town of Schroeppel, and cities of Fulton and Oswego, in *Oswego County;* towns of Catherine, Cayuta, Dix, Hector, Montour, and Reading, and borough of Watkins Glen, in *Schuyler County;* town of Waterloo, in *Seneca County;* towns of Caton, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, and Hornellsville, and cities of Corning and Hornell, in *Steuben County;* towns of Caroline, Danby, Dryden, Enfield, Ithaca, Newfield, and city of Ithaca in *Tompkins County;* towns of Luzerne and Queensbury and city of Glens Falls, in *Warren County.*

Ohio.—Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Stark, Summit, Tuscarawas, and Wayne; cities of Ashtabula and Conneaut, in *Ashtabula County;* city of Coshocton, in *Coshocton County;* township of Marion, city of Columbus and villages of Bexley, Grandview, Grandview Heights, Hanford, Marble Cliff, and Upper Arlington, in *Franklin County;* townships of Kirtland, Mentor, and Willoughby, and villages of Kirtland Hills, Lakeline, Mentor, Mentor-on-the-Lake, Waite Hill, Wickliffe, Willoughby, and Willowick, in *Lake County;* townships of Madison and Newark and city of Newark, in *Licking County;* city of Toledo and township of Washington, in *Lucas County;* township of Madison and city of Mansfield, in *Richland County;* townships of Bazetta,

Braceville, Brookfield, Champion, Fowler, Hartford, Howland, Hubbard, Liberty, Lordstown, Newton, Southington, Warren, Weathersfield, and Vienna, cities of Niles and Warren, and villages of Cortland, Girard, Hubbard, McDonald, Newton Falls, and Orangeville, in *Trumbull County;* and city and town of Marietta, in *Washington County.*

Pennsylvania.—The entire State except the townships of Athens, Beaver, Bloomfield, Cambridge, Conneaut, Cussewago, East Fairfield, East Fallowfield, East Mead, Fairfield, Greenwood, Hayfield, North Shenango, Pine, Randolph, Richmond, Rockdale, Sadsbury, South Shenango, Spring, Steuben, Summerhill, Summit, Troy, Union, Venango, Vernon, Wayne, West Fallowfield, West Mead, West Shenango, and Woodcock, and the boroughs of Blooming Valley, Cambridge Springs, Cochranton, Conneaut Lake, Conneautville, Linesville, Saegerstown, Springboro, Townville, Venango, and Woodcock, in *Crawford County;* the townships of Amity, Conneaut, Elk Creek, Fairview, Franklin, Girard, Greene, Greenfield, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, Leboeuf, McKean, North East, Springfield, Summit, Union, Venango, Washington, and Waterford, and the boroughs of Albion, Cranesville, East Springfield, Edinboro, Fairview, Girard, Middleboro, Mill Village, North East, North Girard, Platea, Union City, Waterford, and Wattsburg, in *Erie County;* townships of Deer Creek, Delaware, Fairview, French Creek, Greene, Hempfield, Lake, Mill Creek, New Vernon, Otter Creek, Perry, Pymatuning, Salem, Sandy Creek, Sandy Lake, South Pymatuning, Sugar Grove, and West Salem, and boroughs of Clarksville, Fredonia, Greenville, Jamestown, New Lebanon, Sandy Lake, Sheakleyville, and Stoneboro, in *Mercer County.*

Rhode Island.—The entire State.

Vermont.—Counties of Bennington, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor; and town of Burlington, in *Chittenden County.*

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Arlington, Brunswick, Caroline, Charles City, Chesterfield, Clarke, Culpeper, Dinwiddie, Elizabeth City, Essex, Fairfax, Frederick, Fauquier, Gloucester, Goochland, Greensville, Hanover, Henrico, Isle of Wight, James City, King and Queen, King George, King William, Lancaster, Loudoun, Louisa, Mathews, Middlesex, Nansemond, New Kent, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Orange, Powhatan, Prince George, Prince William, Princess Anne, Rappahannock, Richmond, Southampton, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Warren, Warwick, Westmoreland, and York; magisterial district of Elon, in *Amherst County;* magisterial district of Forest, in *Bedford County;* magisterial district of Brookville, in *Campbell County;* town of Shenandoah, in *Page County;* village of Schoolfield, in *Pittsylvania County;* town of Pulaski, in *Pulaski County;* and cities of Alexandria, Charlottesville, Danville, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Hopewell, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Radford, Richmond, Roanoke, South Norfolk, Suffolk, Williamsburg, and Winchester.

West Virginia.—Counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Brooke, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Lewis, Marion, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Ohio, Preston, Taylor, Tucker, and Upshur; magisterial districts of Blue Sulphur and Fort Spring, in *Greenbrier County;* magisterial districts of Charleston, Elk, Loudon, and Malden, city of Charleston, and town of South Charleston, in *Kanawha County;* magisterial districts of Sand Hill, Union, Washington and Webster, in *Marshall County;* city of Princeton, in *Mercer County;* magisterial district of Wolf Creek, in *Monroe County;* city of Hinton and magisterial districts of Greenbrier and Talcott, in *Summers County;* magisterial district of Lincoln, in *Tyler County;* town of Paden City, in *Tyler* and *Wetzel Counties;* cities of Parkersburg and Williamstown and magisterial districts of Lubeck, Parkersburg, Tygard, and Williams, in *Wood County.*

§ 301.48–4 *Conditions governing movement of regulated articles.*—(a) *Certification.*—Articles designated in § 301.48–3 may be moved either on direct billing, diversion or reconsignment from a regulated area to or through any point outside thereof only after a certificate or limited permit has been issued therefor in compliance with § 301.48–5, except as follows:

(1) A certificate or limited permit will not be required for the movement of regulated articles when transported via mail or by a common carrier on a through bill of lading from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area.

(2) A certificate or limited permit will be required for the movement of

any or all of the articles described in § 301.48–3 (b), (3) and (4) only when an inspector's observations in regulated areas disclose either that adult beetles have emerged in large numbers and are actively flying in such quantities that they infest shipments of these articles to be moved from such areas to nonregulated points, or that such emergence and flight are imminent. Common carriers, shippers, and other interested persons will be informed in advance by appropriate notice of the areas in which these conditions exist, the articles affected, the dates of the imminence or beginning and cessation of adult flights during which certificates or limited permits will be required, and the places where inspections will be made and certificates and permits issued.

* * * * * * *

§ 301.48–5 *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and permits.*—(a) *Certification of regulated articles.*—Certificates may be issued for the movement of the regulated articles under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When, in the judgment of the inspector, they have not been exposed to infestation.

(2) When they have been examined by an inspector and found to be free of infestation.

(3) When they have been treated under the observation of an inspector and in accordance with methods selected by him from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions applied.

(b) *Safeguards against reinfestation.*—Subsequent to certification, as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, the regulated articles must be loaded, handled, and shipped under such protection and safeguards against reinfestation as are required by the inspector.

(c) *Limited permits.*—Limited permits may be issued by the inspector for the movement of noncertified regulated articles to specified destinations for limited handling, utilization, or processing. Persons shipping, transporting, or receiving such articles may be required by the inspector to enter into written agreements with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to maintain such sanitation safeguards against the establishment and spread of infestation and to comply with such conditions as to the maintenance of identity, handling, or subsequent movement of regulated products and to the cleaning of cars, aircraft, trucks, and other vehicles used in the transportation of such articles as may be required by the inspector.

§ 301.48–8 *Cleaning or treatment of trucks, wagons, cars, aircraft, boats, and other vehicles and containers.*—When in the judgment of the inspector a hazard of spread of infestation is presented, thorough cleaning or treatment of trucks, wagons, cars, aircraft, boats, and other vehicles or other means of transportation, and containers may be required by the inspector before movement to points outside of the regulated areas.

§ 301.48–9 *Inspection in transit.*—Any car, aircraft, vehicle, or container of any kind moved interstate or offered for shipment interstate, which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains either infestations, infested articles, or articles the movement of which is controlled by the regulations in this subpart shall be subject to inspection by an inspector at any time or place, and when actually found to involve danger of dissemination of Japanese beetle to noninfested localities, measures to eliminate infestation may be required by the inspector as a condition of further transportation or delivery.

(Authority: Secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1269, 1270, sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 141, 143, 161.)

These amendments shall be effective April 18, 1949.

The primary purpose of these amendments is to add new territory to the regulated areas. Prompt action on this change is necessary in order to control the movement of articles therefrom which might spread the Japanese beetle. It is also imperative that the amendments changing the procedure for inaugurating the fruit and vegetable certification requirements, and adding aircraft to the types of vehicles regulated, be made effective at once in order to permit adequate advance notice to shippers and common carriers involved. Therefore, good cause is found, in accordance with sec-

tion 4(c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003(c)), for making the foregoing amendments effective less than 30 days after their publication.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 14th day of April 1949. Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

A. J. LOVELAND,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]
[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 18, 1949, 8:47 a.m.; 14 F.R. 1866.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1949.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161) and the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141, 143), has amended, effective April 18, 1949, sections 301.48–2, 301.48–4 (a), 301.48–5, 301.48–8 and 301.48–9 of the regulations supplemental to the Japanese beetle quarantine (7 CFR 301.48 through 301.48–10, 13 F.R. 2250). The purpose of these amendments is to add additional territory to the regulated areas in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; to revise, on a biological basis, the procedure for inaugurating and terminating the seasonal quarantine on fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers; and to include aircraft among the vehicles already designated in several of the sections. Copies of the amendments may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., or 503 Main Street, East Orange, N. J.

A. J. LOVELAND,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Mountain Democrat, Oakland, Md., May 5, 1949; the Progress-Index, Petersburg, Va., April 27, 1949; the Dominion-News, Morgantown, W. Va., April 29, 1949.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN BORDER REGULATIONS

B. E. B. Q.—Mex. Border Regs. Amendment to Mexican Border Regulation Effective November 15, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 320—THE MEXICAN BORDER REGULATIONS

AMENDMENT OF REGULATION PRESCRIBING FEE FOR DISINFECTING RAILWAY CARS AND OTHER VEHICLES ENTERING UNITED STATES FROM MEXICO

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by the Act of Congress approved January 31, 1942, entitled "An Act to provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials entering the United States from Mexico" (56 Stat. 40; 7 U. S. C. 149), § 320.9 of the Mexican Border Regulations (7 CFR 320.9) is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 320.9 *Fees for disinfection in Government-owned facilities.*—Prior to entry of railway cars or other vehicles requiring fumigation in Government-owned facilities as a condition of entry, the owner or agent in charge shall buy fumigation coupons from the inspector in charge at the port of entry.

The price fixed for these coupons shall represent as nearly as may be, the average cost of materials, facilities, and special labor used by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in performing such fumigation. On the basis of the average cost for such fumigation, the inspector in charge shall, until further notice, collect a fee of $6 for each coupon sold. Payments for coupons, if practicable, shall be in the form of postal money orders, or bank drafts or certified checks drawn on United States banks, drawn to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. Payments in United States currency will be accepted if tendered. All fees so collected by the inspector shall be promptly turned into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts in accordance with the practices approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The foregoing amendment shall become effective on and after November 15, 1949.

The purpose of this amendment is to increase from $4 to $6 the fee to be charged at Mexican border ports of entry for the fumigation of railway cars and other vehicles admitted in accordance with the Mexican border regulations.

The fee for disinfecting railway cars and other vehicles in Government-owned facilities under the Mexican border regulations is required by the statute authorizing such services to be such charge as will cover, as nearly as may be, the average cost of the materials, facilities, and special labor used in performing such disinfection. The determination of such cost depends upon facts wholly within the knowledge of the United States Department of Agriculture, and it has determined that the fee set forth above must be charged in order to cover such cost.

It having been determined that the fee presently charged for such service is much less than the average cost of the materials, facilities, and special labor used in performing the service, the change should be accomplished promptly. Accordingly, it is found under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003), upon good cause, that notice and public procedure concerning this amendment are impracticable and unnecessary, and it is found under said section that good cause exists for issuing this amendment less than 30 days after its publication.

(56 Stat. 40; 7 U. S. C. 149)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 2d day of November 1949. Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the above order were sent to all American diplomatic and consular officers through the Department of State.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, November 4, 1949, 8:48 a.m.; 14 F.R. 6713.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

PLANT QUARANTINE

AMENDMENT TO THE MEXICAN BORDER REGULATIONS (T. D. 52357)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., November 30, 1949.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of an amendment to section 320.9 of the Mexican Border Regulations, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective November 15, 1949, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned. The purpose of this amendment is to increase from $4 to $6 the fee to be charged at Mexican border ports of entry for the fumigation of railway cars and other vehicles admitted in accordance with the Mexican Border Regulations.

The number of this Treasury Decision shall be inserted as a marginal reference for section 12.10, Customs Regulations of 1943.

FRANK DOW,
Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the text of the order.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

B. E. P. Q. 575 Effective February 1, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS PRESCRIBING METHODS OF TREATMENT OF GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGES UNDER MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.64–4 (e) of the regulations supplemental to Quarantine No. 64 relating to the Mexican fruitfly (7 CFR 1945 Supp. 301.64–4 (e)), the following administrative instructions are hereby issued to prescribe methods of treatment which will meet sterilization requirements imposed under said § 301.64–4 (e) as a condition of the issuance of permits under said regulations for the interstate movement of grapefruit and oranges.

§ 301.64–4a *Administrative instructions: Methods of treatment of grapefruit and oranges for the Mexican fruitfly.*—(a) Any of the approved vapor-heat or low-temperature methods of treatment specified in paragraph (b) of this section will meet sterilization requirements imposed under § 301.64–4 (e) as a condition of the issuance of permits for the interstate movement of grapefruit and oranges, if the treatment is conducted in a heat-treating room or refrigeration plant, as the case may be, which is located in the regulated area and is approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and if it is conducted under the supervision of an inspector of said Bureau who at all times has access to the fruit while it is undergoing treatment. The Bureau will approve only those rooms and plants which are adequately equipped to handle and treat the fruit as provided in this section. While the results of experiments so far conducted have been successful, it should be emphasized that inexactness and carelessness in using the approved methods of treatment may result in injury to the fruit treated. In approving treatments specified in paragraph (b) of this section the United States Department of Agriculture does not accept responsibility for fruit injury.

(b) *Approved methods of treatment.*—(1) *Vapor-heat methods.*—In approved vapor-heat treatments the fruit is heated by saturated vapor at 110° F. which in condensing on the fruit gives up its latent heat. This latent heat is essential in assuring mortality of eggs and larvae of the Mexican fruitfly and in raising the temperature of the fruit evenly and quickly so as to prevent damage to the fruit. In practice in such treatments the saturated vapor is accompanied by a fine water mist and air admixture. The fruit is cooled immediately after treatment, and no wax or paraffin, either dry or in solution, is used until after the treatment has been completed. Vapor-heat treatments are approved only if the vapor conditions within the heat-treating room, the manner of stacking the field boxes containing the fruit in the room, and all other conditions affecting the efficacy of the treatment are satisfactory, in the opinion of the supervising inspector, to assure mortality of eggs and larvae of the Mexican fruitfly. The following methods of vapor-heat treatment, when conducted in accordance with the principles

stated above in this paragraph and in paragraph (a) of this section, are approved:

(i) The temperature of the fruit shall be raised to 110° F., at the approximate center of the fruit, in a period of 8 hours and shall be held at that level during the following 6 hours. This method is adapted to sterilization plants that do not have the capacity to increase the temperature of the fruit steeply at the beginning of the treating period.

(ii) The temperature of the fruit shall be raised to 110° F., at the approximate center of the fruit, in a period of 6 hours and shall be held at that level during the following 4 hours. The temperature of the fruit must be raised rapidly during the first 2 hours, after which it may be gradually raised to 110° F. in the following 4 hours.

(2) *Low-temperature methods.*—The following methods of low-temperature treatment, when conducted in accordance with the principles stated in paragraph (a) of this section, are approved:

(i) The fruit shall be cooled until the temperature at the approximate center of the fruit reaches 33° F. and shall be held at or below that temperature for a period of 18 days.

(ii) The fruit shall be cooled until the temperature at the approximate center of the fruit reaches 34° F. and shall be held at or below that temperature for a period of 20 days.

(iii) The fruit shall be cooled until the temperature at the approximate center of the fruit reaches 35° F. and shall be held at or below that temperature for a period of 22 days.

Effective date and notice of supersedure. The foregoing administrative instructions shall be effective February 1, 1949, and at that time shall supersede B. E. P. Q. No. 472 revised effective September 25, 1941 (7 CFR Cum. Supp. 301.64–4a).

The foregoing administrative instructions merely restate methods of treatment previously approved in administrative instructions now in effect and further authorize a new alternative method for use of vapor-heat which shortens the period of treatment and thereby provides a less burdensome means than any presently authorized by which shippers of grapefruit and oranges may qualify their fruit for interstate movement. Accordingly the foregoing administrative instructions relieve restrictions now in effect. Research has disclosed moreover that such new alternative method of treatment may be used without increasing the risk of spread of injurious insects. In order to be of maximum benefit to shippers of grapefruit and oranges, such new alternative method should be made available as soon as possible. Therefore, pursuant to section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) it is found upon good cause that notice and public procedure on the foregoing administrative instructions are unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest, and since these instructions relieve restrictions they may properly be made effective under said section 4 less than thirty days after their publication in the Federal Register.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended, 7 U. S. C. 161; 7 CFR 1945 Supp. 301.64–4 (e).)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 28th day of January 1949.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, February 3, 1949, 8:47 a.m.; 14 F.R. 477.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (NO. 37)

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

PLANT QUARANTINE—PACKING MATERIALS

LIST OF APPROVED PACKING MATERIALS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THEIR USE IN CONNECTION WITH SHIPMENTS OF RESTRICTED PLANT MATERIALS (T. D. 52140)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., January 28, 1949.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of Circular B. E. P. Q. No. 571 entitled "Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine; List of Approved Packing Materials and instructions for their Use," issued by the acting chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture. effective January 1, 1949, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

The number of this Treasury decision shall be inserted as a marginal reference for section 12.10, Customs Regulations of 1943.

W. R. JOHNSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the text of the order.[3])

SIZE-AGE LIMITATIONS ADJUSTED FOR SLOW-GROWING IMPORTED PLANTS

(Press Notice)

March 15, 1949.

Under an amendment effective April 15 to size-age limitations contained in the Federal nursery stock, plant and seed quarantine, slightly larger trees and shrubs of slow-growth habit may be imported when these are otherwise enterable under the quarantine provisions, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today.

These plants are now being admitted when no more than 2 years of age if grown from seeds, cuttings, or layers, or with no more than 2 years' growth after budding or grafting.

The new regulation retains the 2-year maximum for the normal growing types of trees and shrubs grown from seeds or cuttings or produced by budding or grafting. The age of admissible layers is reduced to a single year's growth after severance from the parent plant.

Exceptions are made for rhododendrons, including azaleas, or other genera or species of similar slow growth habit. These may be 3-year-old seedlings or cuttings, have 3 years' growth from the bud or graft, or 2 years' growth after severance in the case of layers.

This amendment has been adopted to permit the entry of slow-growing plants of such a size that they can withstand the shock of soil removal, transit to this country, and fumigation, and still be reestablished here by the average plant grower of ordinary skill. Plants of this type now admissible are largely limited to those requiring expert handling for their survival and establishment.

It is believed that the provisions of this amendment involve no additional pest risk and that they carry out the basic thought of limiting imports of nursery stock "to the youngest and smallest, normal, clean, and healthy plants which can be successfully freed from soil about their roots, transported to the United States, and established."

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[3] See S. R. A.—B E. P. Q. 174, for October–December 1948, p. 117.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 37 Amendment to Regulation 18
Effective April 15, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

AMENDMENT OF SIZE-AGE LIMITATIONS REQUIREMENTS OF NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE

On January 13, 1949 there was published in the Federal Register (14 F.R. 184), a notice of proposed amendment of a regulation supplemental to Quarantine No. 37 relating to nursery stock, plants, and seeds (7 CFR § 319.37–18; 13 F.R. 4273) under section 1 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. Sup. I 154). Also, on February 1, 1949 there was further published in the Federal Register (14 F.R. 444) a notice extending through February 15, 1949 the time for filing comments regarding the proposed amendment. After due consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the proposals set forth in the notice and pursuant to said section 1 of the Plant Quarantine Act, § 319.37–18 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"§ 319.37–18 *Size-age limitations.*—(a) Except as provided in this paragraph, all restricted trees and shrubs to be imported shall be limited to the youngest and smallest, normal, clean, and healthy plants which can be successfully freed from soil about their roots, transported to the United States, and established. The inspector may use as a maximum size criterion in enforcing this limitation the normal size of plants no more than 2 years of age when they have been grown from seeds or cuttings, or having no more than 1 year's growth after severance from the parent plant when produced by layers, or having no more than two seasons' growth from the bud or graft when they have been produced by budding or grafting, except that the maximum size criterion for rhododendrons (including azalea) or other genera or species of similar slow growth habit shall be the normal size of plants no more than 3 years of age when they have been grown from seeds or cuttings, or having no more than 3 years' growth from the bud or graft, or no more than 2 years' growth after severance in the case of layers. The size-age limitation shall not apply to naturally dwarf or miniature forms not exceeding 12 inches in height from the soil line nor to artificially dwarfed forms of the character popular in parts of the Orient. Whenever the importer makes a showing with his application for permit, satisfactory to the inspector responsible, that importation of a larger plant, such as, for example, a specimen plant, is necessary, and if in the opinion of the inspector such larger plant may be imported under conditions prescribed in the permit without added risk of pest entry, the inspector may authorize an exception to the limitation of this paragraph and shall specify the exception in the permit.

(b) Herbaceous perennials which are usually imported in the form of root crowns or clumps shall be limited to 1-year-old plants produced from single propagating units, or, when consisting of divided clump material, such as Astilbe, to divisions comparable to 1-year-old plants produced from single propagating units.

(c) Whenever the Chief of Bureau shall find that plants of any kinds, classes, or growth habit, when limited in size and age as set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, are too young and small successfully to be freed of soil, transported, and established in the United States, he may set forth in administrative instructions other criteria for the size-age limitation of such plants.

(d) Except as provided in this paragraph, only seeds may be imported in the case of forest trees, species of any plants used for understocks, and woody ornamental plants that are botanical species or botanical varieties and which grow true from seed. The inspector responsible may issue a permit authorizing in advance the importation of plants rather than seeds of such species and varieties specified in this paragraph whenever the importer makes a showing with his application for permit, satisfactory to the inspector, that the plant desired cannot be produced from seed because either (1) they are

variations which are reproduced by vegetative means only or (2) it is impossible or impracticable to import viable seed.

(e) Restricted plant material arriving in the United States contrary to any limitation provided in this section may be refused entry."

This amendment shall be effective April 15, 1949.

The purpose of this amendment is (1) to define more clearly the criterion to be followed on size-age limitations for herbaceous perennials, (2) to bring the criterion to be used as to size and age of rhododendrons (including azaleas) or other genera or species of similar slow growth habit produced from seeds, cuttings, buds, grafts, and layers into more exact agreement with the intent outlined in the original regulation, (3) to confine to woody plants the requirements as to importation of seeds of species or varieties which grow true from seed, and (4) to more specifically prescribe the modification that can be made by administrative instructions of the Chief of Bureau. It is believed that the provisions of this amendment involve no additional risk of pest entry and that it carries out the basic thought of limiting imports of nursery stock "to the youngest and smallest, normal, clean, and healthy plants which can be successfully freed from soil about their roots, transported to the United States, and established."

(Sec. 1, 37 Stat. 315, as amended; 7 U. S. C. Sup. I 154.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 11th day of March 1949.

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the above order were sent to all American diplomatic and consular officers through the Department of State.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, March 15, 1949, 8:56 a.m.; 14 F.R. 1168.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

PLANT QUARANTINE

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION 18, OF NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE NO. 37 (T. D. 52217)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1949.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of an Amendment to Regulation 18 of Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37 (T. D. 52030), issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective April 15, 1949, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

The number of this Treasury decision shall be inserted as a marginal reference for section 12.10, Customs Regulations of 1943.

FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the text of the order.)

B. E. P. Q. 576 Effective March 15, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS EXEMPTING CERTAIN ARTICLES FROM REQUIREMENTS OF NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE

On February 11, 1949, there was published in the Federal Register (14 F.R. 627), a notice of proposed issuance of administrative instructions as authorized in the first proviso of Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37 (7 CFR 319.37 (a), 13 F.R. 4267) to exempt certain articles from some of the requirements of the regulations supplemental to that quarantine

(7 CFR 319.37–1 *et seq.*; 13 F.R. 4268). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the proposals set forth in the notice, and pursuant to the said proviso, administrative instructions are hereby issued as follows:

§ 319.37–2a *Administrative instructions exempting certain restricted articles from some of the requirements of the nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine regulations.*—Pursuant to the first proviso of Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37 (7 CFR 319.37 (a), 13 F.R. 4267) the following articles are hereby exempted from the requirements of the regulations specified below, which are supplemental to that quarantine:

(a) Restricted plant material (except *Aglaonema*) for food, analytical, medicinal, or manufacturing purposes, enterable under § 319.37–2, is hereby exempted from the notice of arrival requirements of § 319.37–11.

(b) All grains and cereals from Canada which are restricted plant material enterable under § 319.37–2 are hereby exempted from the provisions of §§ 319.37–7, 319.37–8, 319.37–9, 319.37–11, 319.37–15, and 319.37–16, relating respectively to costs and charges, inspection, treatment, notice of arrival, freedom from soil, and approved packing materials.

These instructions shall be effective March 15, 1949.

The purpose of these instructions is to permit the importation of the above-specified articles without compliance with certain requirements and conditions that are unnecessary insofar as entry of these types of plant material is concerned. Waiver of the notice of arrival requirements of § 319.37–11 of the regulations relating to importations for food, analytical, medicinal, or manufacturing purposes is feasible because equivalent information can be obtained from other available documents. Also, existing conditions as to the pest risk involved in the importation of grains and cereals from Canada make it safe to relieve the above specified requirements.

Since these administrative instructions relieve restrictions, they are within the exception in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)) and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after their publication in the Federal Register.

(Sec. 5, 37 Stat. 316; U. S. C. 159; 7 CFR 319.37 (a), 13 F.R. 4267.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 2d day of March 1949.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the above order were sent to all American diplomatic and consular officers through the Department of State.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, March 15, 1949, 8:53 a.m; 14 F.R. 1167.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

PLANT QUARANTINE

B. E. P. Q. No. 576, EXEMPTING CERTAIN RESTRICTED ARTICLES FROM THE REQUIREMENTS OF NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (T. D. 52218)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1949.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of Circular, B. E. P. Q. No. 576, entitled "Administrative Instructions Exempting Certain Articles From Requirements of Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine," issued by the acting chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, effective March 15, 1949, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

The number of this Treasury decision shall be inserted as a marginal reference for sections 12.10, 12.11 (a), and 12.12 (a), Customs Regulations of 1943.

FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the text of the order.)

RHODODENDRONS IMPORTABLE UNDER POST-ENTRY QUARANTINE

(Press Notice)

September 15, 1949.

Twelve rhododendron species and a rhododendron botanical variety have been added to the list of rhododendrons that may enter this country from Europe, Japan, and Siberia only under post-entry quarantine requirements, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today.

Under an amendment to the regulations of nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine No. 37, effective October 18, 1949, the list of rhododendrons that must be grown under supervision following their importation from the designated localities includes *Rhododendron brachycarpun, R. calostrotum, R. cantabile, R. dauricum, R. fastigiatum, R. ferrugineum, R. hippophaeoides, R. hirsutum, R. indicum, R. intermedium, R. kaempferi, R. keleticum, R. kotschyi, R. kiusianum, R. micranthum, R. myrtifolium, R. oldhami, R. parvifolium, R. ponticum* var. *baeticum, R. pruniflorum, R. racemosum, R. roylei,* and *R. suave.*

Observations by Department workers in Europe and published references in foreign scientific literature show these species to be susceptible to the rust disease *Chrysomyxa rhododendri.* The post-entry growing period is required to assure that the plants are free from this disease.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 37

Amendment to Regulation 19
Effective October 18, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

REVISED LIST OF RHODODENDRONS ENTERABLE INTO THE UNITED STATES ONLY UNDER POST-ENTRY QUARANTINE

On July 14, 1949, notice of a proposed amendment of 7 CFR 319.37–19 (c) relating to the postentry quarantine of plants imported into the United States was published in the Federal Register (14 F.R. 3889). After consideration of all relevant matter presented by interested persons regarding the proposal, the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to section 1 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. Sup. I 154), hereby amends § 319.37–19 (c) of the regulations supplemental to the quarantine relating to nursery stock, plants, and seeds for importation into the United States (Regulation 19 (c), Notice of Quarantine No. 37; 7 CFR 319.37–19 (c)) by revising the list of rhododendrons that may enter this country from Europe, Japan, and Siberia, only under postentry quarantine, to read as follows:

Rhododendron brachycarpum D. Don
Rhododendron calostrotum I. B. Balf. & F. K. Ward
Rhododendron cantabile I. B. Balf.
Rhododendron dauricum L.
Rhododendron fastigiatum Franch.
Rhododendron ferrugineum L.
Rhododendron hippophaeoides I. B. Balf. & W. W. Smith
Rhododendron hirsutum L.
Rhododendron indicum Sweet
Rhododendron intermedium Tausch.
Rhododendron kaempferi Planch.
Rhododendron keleticum I. B. Balf. & Forrest
Rhododendron kotschyi Simonk.
Rhododendron kiusianum Makino
Rhododendron micranthum Turcz.
Rhododendron myrtifolium Lodd.
Rhododendron oldhami Maxim.
Rhododendron parvifolium Adams
Rhododendron ponticum L. var. baeticum Boiss. & Reut.
Rhododendron pruniflorum Hutchinson & F. K. Ward
Rhododendron racemosum Franch.
Rhododendron roylei Hook. f.
Rhododendron suave Hort.

The purpose of this amendment is to add 12 rhododendron species and a rhododendron botanical variety to those now subject to postentry quarantine.

Observations in Europe and published references in foreign scientific literature show these to be susceptible to the rust disease *Chrysomyxa rhododendri* (DC.) De Bary.

(Sec. 1, 37 Stat. 315, as amended; 7 U. S. C. Sup. I 154.)

This amendment shall be effective on and after October 18, 1949.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 14th day of September 1949.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the above order were sent to all American diplomatic and consular officers through the Department of State.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, September 16, 1949, 8:47 a.m.; 14 F.R. 5707.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

PLANT QUARANTINE

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION 19, OF NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE NO. 37 (T. D. 52323)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., October 12, 1949.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of an Amendment to Regulation 19 of Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37 (T. D. 52030), issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective October 18, 1949, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

The number of this Treasury Decision shall be inserted as a marginal reference for section 12.10, Customs Regulations of 1943.

FRANK DOW,
Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the text of the order.)

B. E. P. Q. 582 Effective November 28, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS RESTRICTING ISSUANCE OF PERMITS FOR IMPORTATION OF CITRUS SEEDS UNDER NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE REGULATION

On October 1, 1949, notice of proposed issuance of administrative instructions to be designated as 7 CFR 319.37–24a relating to restrictions on the importation of citrus seeds was published in the Federal Register (14 F.R. 5999). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the proposals set forth in the aforesaid notice, the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, pursuant to § 319.37–24 of the regulations supplemental to the quarantine relating to nursery stock, plants, and seeds for importation into the United States (Regulation 24, Notice of Quarantine No. 37; 7 CFR 319.37–24), hereby issues administrative instructions to appear as § 319.37–24a in Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

§ 319.37–24a *Administrative instructions restricting issuance of permits*

for the importation of citrus seeds.—In accordance with § 319.37–24 of the regulations supplemental to the quarantine relating to nursery stock, plants, and seeds for importation into the United States (Regulation 24, Notice of Quarantine No. 37; 7 CFR 319.37–24), the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has determined that the Plant Commissioner of the State Plant Board of Florida has taken action to suppress citrus canker (*Xanthomonas citri* (Haase) Dowson), quick decline, and other dangerous diseases affecting citrus, and has promulgated as Rule 28 of rules and regulations made by the State Plant Board pursuant to the Florida Plant Act of 1927, effective March 31, 1947, a plant quarantine prohibiting the entry into Florida in interstate commerce of any and all kinds of citrus trees and parts thereof, including, among other parts, citrus seeds, with certain exceptions not applicable to the movement of such seeds. Further, the Plant Commissioner of the State Plant Board of Florida has requested that the United States Department of Agriculture cooperate in connection with such quarantine by prohibiting the importation into Florida from all foreign countries of citrus seeds. Under authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 319.37–24: *It is hereby ordered*, That permits will be issued for the importation of citrus seeds from any foreign country only if such seeds are to be imported into a place within the United States other than the State of Florida.

The purpose of these administrative instructions is to cooperate with the State of Florida by restricting the importation from all foreign countries of citrus seeds in furtherance of action already taken by that State to suppress the types of pests that might be imported with such seeds.

This section shall be effective on and after November 28, 1949.

(Secs. 1, 5, and 8, 37 Stat. 315, 316, 318 as amended; 7 U. S. C. 154, 159, 161; 7 CFR 319.37–24.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of October, 1949.

P. N. Annand,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the above order were sent to all American diplomatic and consular officers through the Department of State.]
[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, October 26, 1949, 8:46 a.m.; 14 F.R. 6557.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Plant Quarantine

B. E. P. Q. 582, Administrative Instructions Restricting Issuance of Permits for the Importation of Citrus Seeds (T. D. 52378)

Treasury Department,
Office of the Commissioner of Customs,
Washington, D. C., December 30, 1949.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of B. E. P. Q. 582, entitled "Administrative Instructions Restricting Issuance of Permits For Importation Of Citrus Seeds Under Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine Regulation", issued by the Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, effective November 28, 1949, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

The number of this Treasury Decision shall be inserted as a marginal reference for sections 12.10, 12.11 (*a*), and 12.12 (*a*), Customs Regulations of 1943.

Frank Dow,
Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the text of the order.)

B. E. P. Q. 584 Effective December 5, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS EXEMPTING STERILE CULTURES OF ORCHID SEEDLINGS FROM PERMIT REQUIREMENT

On October 26, 1949, there was published in the Federal Register (14 F.R. 6522) notice of the proposed issuance of administrative instructions exempting sterile cultures of orchid seedlings in glass containers from the individual permit requirements of the regulations supplemental to the nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine (7 CFR 319.37–1 *et seq.*). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the proposals set forth in the aforesaid notice, and pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the first proviso of the said quarantine (7 CFR 319.37(a)), administrative instructions are hereby issued as follows:

§ 319.37a *Administrative instructions exempting sterile cultures of orchid seedlings in glass containers from some of the requirements of nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine regulations.*—Sterile cultures of orchid seedlings in glass containers may be imported into the United States without further permit other than the authorization contained in this paragraph, but subject to the conditions and requirements of § 319.37–2.

These instructions exempt sterile cultures of orchid seedlings in glass containers from the individual permit requirements of the regulations supplemental to nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine No. 37 (7 CFR 319.37–1 *et seq.*). Such seedlings are considered innocuous as carriers of dangerous insects and plant disease. They are still subject to inspection upon arrival, and subsequent treatment if deemed necessary.

This section shall be effective on and after December 5, 1949.

(Sec. 5, 37 Stat. 316; 7 U. S. C. 159; 7 CFR 319.37(a).)

Since these administrative instructions relieve restrictions, they are within the exemption in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)) and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after their publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of November 1949.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the above order were sent to all American diplomatic and consular officers through the Department of State.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, December 5, 1949, 8:57 a.m.; 14 F.R. 7288.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

SHIFT IN PINK BOLLWORM INFESTATION RELOCATES NEW MEXICO AND TEXAS REGULATED AREAS

(Press Notice)

APRIL 27, 1949.

Eradication of the pink bollworm in six Texas counties, and discovery of this serious cotton pest in three counties in New Mexico and two in Texas have resulted in a shifting in the areas designated as lightly infested, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today. An amendment to the pink bollworm regulations making these changes effective today was signed by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan.

Three years' annual field surveys and inspection of gin trash at local gins

have shown that the pink bollworm no longer persists in the Texan counties of Brazoria, Chambers, Harris, Jefferson, Liberty, and Orange. Cotton shippers in these counties are therefore being relieved of the requirements of the regulations.

Crockett and DeWitt counties, Tex., and Quay county, N. Mex., have been added to the area because of the finding of new infestations there. Curry and De Baca counties, N. Mex., although uninfested, are also being included because there are no gins in these counties and all cotton grown there is ginned at plants located in infested sections.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 52

Amendment of Regulations
Effective April 27, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE

On March 26, 1949, there was published in the Federal Register (14 F.R. 1384), a notice of proposed rule making to amend § 301.52–2 of the regulations supplemental to Quarantine No. 52 relating to the pink bollworm (7 CFR 301.52–2; 13 F.R. 3175). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the proposals set forth in the notice, and pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), § 301.52–2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.52–2 *Regulated areas.*—The following areas are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of the regulations in this subpart and are further classed as heavily or lightly infested:

(a) *Heavily infested areas.—Texas.*—Counties of Brewster, Cameron, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Presidio, Terrell, Willacy, and that part of *El Paso County* lying east of an imaginary line extending due north from the Texas-Mexico boundary to the point near U. S. Highway 80, where secs. 4, 5, 8, and 9, T. 29 S., R. 4 E. have a common corner, thence due north to the Texas-New Mexico boundary.

(b) *Lightly infested areas.—Arizona.*—Counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pinal, and Santa Cruz, and all of *Pima County*[4] except that part lying west of the western boundary line of range 8 east.

New Mexico.—Counties of Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Quay, Roosevelt, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia.

Oklahoma.—Beckham, Caddo, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, Tillman, and Washita.

Texas.—Counties of Andrews, Aransas, Atascosa, Bailey, Baylor, Bee, Bexar, Borden, Brooks, Brown, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Callahan, Childress, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Collingsworth, Comanche, Concho, Coryell, Cottle, Crane, Crockett, Crosby, Dawson, De Witt, Dickens, Dimmit, Donley, Duval, Eastland, Ector, Erath, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Frio, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Goliad, Gonzales, Gray, Guadalupe, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Hardeman, Haskell, Hays, Hockley, Howard, Irion, Jackson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Jones, Karnes, Kenedy, Kent, King, Kleberg, Knox, Lamb, Lampasas, La Salle, Live Oak, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Mason, Matagorda, Maverick, McCulloch, McMullen, Medina, Menard, Midland, Mills, Mitchell, Motley, Nolan, Nueces, Pecos, Reagan, Reeves, Refugio, Runnels, San Patricio, San Saba, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Starr, Sterling, Stonewall, Taylor, Terry,

[4] Part of the lightly infested area in Arizona is regulated on account of the Thurberia weevil under Quarantine No. 61, and shipments therefrom must also comply with the requirements of that quarantine (7 CFR 301.61 et seq.).

Throckmorton, Tom Green, Upton, Uvalde, Victoria, Ward, Webb, Wharton, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Wilson, Winkler, Yoakum, Zapata, and Zavala; and that part of *El Paso County* lying west of an imaginary line extending due north from the Texas-Mexico boundary to the point near U. S. Highway 80 where secs. 4, 5, 8, and 9, T. 29 S., R. 4 E. have a common corner, thence due north to the Texas-New Mexico boundary.

This amendment shall be effective April 27, 1949.

The purpose of this amendment is to add to the lightly infested area several counties in New Mexico and Texas in which pink bollworm infestations have been found, and to remove from that area several Texas counties in which intensive annual field surveys and inspection of trash from gins handling cotton produced therein have failed, during the past three years, to disclose any further evidence of pink bollworm infestation there. Prompt action on this change is necessary in order to control the movement from the newly infested counties of articles that might spread the pink bollworm. Shippers in the counties removed from the lightly infested area should also promptly be relieved of the requirements to which they are subject. Therefore good cause is found, in accordance with section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act, for making the foregoing amendment effective less than 30 days after its publication.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 22d day of April 1949. Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 26, 1949, 8:55 a.m.; 14 F.R. 2059.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1949.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has amended, effective April 27, 1949, section 301.52–2 of the regulations supplemental to Pink Bollworm Quarantine No. 52 (7 CFR 301.52–2; 13 F.R. 3175). This amendment adds to the lightly infested area several counties in New Mexico and Texas, and removes several other Texas counties from that area. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., or P. O. Box 2749, San Antonio 6, Tex.

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The De Baca County News, Fort Sumner, N. Mex., May 11, 1949; the Record, Cuero, Texas, May 9, 1949.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington 25, D. C., June 1, 1949.

Postmaster:

DEAR POSTMASTER: Attention is invited to the enclosed copy of an amendment to Regulations Supplemental to Pink Bollworm Quarantine No. 52 effective April 27, 1949, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This amendment will add to the lightly infested area the counties of Crockett and DeWitt in Texas, and the counties of Curry, DeBaca and Quay

in New Mexico. It also removes from the lightly infested area the counties of Brazoria, Chambers, Jefferson, Liberty, and Orange, and the previously regulated portion of Harris County, Tex.

It is the duty of every postmaster to cooperate in the enforcement of plant quarantines and quarantine regulations as you will understand from the provisions of section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH J. LAWLER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 558, 2d Revision — Effective September 20, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

ADDITIONAL METHODS OF TREATING COTTONSEED FOR CERTIFICATION UNDER PINK BOLLWORM REGULATIONS

On August 23, 1949, a notice of rule making was published in the Federal Register (14 F. R. 5231) regarding a proposed amendment to administrative instructions authorizing methods of treating cottonseed (B. E. P. Q. 558, Revised; 7 CFR 301.52–4a). After consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the proposals set forth in the aforesaid notice, pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of the Pink Bollworm Quarantine (7 CFR 301.52), the said administrative instructions are hereby amended by revising paragraph (a) (3) of such instructions to read as follows:

§ 301.52–4a *Administrative instructions authorizing additional methods of treating cottonseed.*—(a) *Cottonseed from lightly infested area.* * * *

(3) *Dosage.*—The dosage of methyl bromide shall be as follows:

Average seed temperature	Dosage rate (lbs. per 1,000 cu. ft.)	Exposure period (hours)
60° F. or above	{4 {6	24 12
Below 60° F.	{5 {7.5	24 12

The dosage shall be introduced as a spray into the return duct at some point beyond the blower.

The circulatory system shall be operated at the beginning for a period to be designated by the inspector in charge.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161; 7 CFR 301.52.)

This amendment provides for additional schedules for fumigating cottonseed by using increased dosages of methyl bromide for the shorter exposure periods within each of two temperature ranges. Since it thus relieves restrictions it is within the exception in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)) and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register.

This amendment shall be effective September 20, 1949.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of September 1949.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, September 19, 1949, 8:54 a.m., F.R. 5733.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PUERTO RICAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 58)

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 58 Amendment to the Puerto Rican Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine
Effective January 26, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

PUERTO RICAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

PREFLIGHT INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT, CARGO, ETC.

On December 30, 1948, there was published in the Federal Register (13 F.R. 8814), a notice of a proposed amendment of the regulations supplemental to Quarantine No. 58 relating to Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables (7 CFR Cum. Supp. 301.58–1 through 301.58–14) under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the proposals set forth in the notice and pursuant to said section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, said regulations are hereby amended by adding thereto a new section reading as follows:

§ 301.58–15 *Special provisions for preflight inspection in Puerto Rico of aircraft, cargo, etc.*—Notwithstanding any other provisions in the regulations in this subpart, any aircraft proceeding from Puerto Rico to or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, and its cargo and stores, and the baggage and other personal belongings of its passengers and crew members, may at the discretion of an inspector, be inspected as provided in this section immediately prior to the departure of such aircraft from Puerto Rico, in lieu of inspection at port of debarkation, and the provisions of § 301.58–4 and 301.58–6 through 301.58–12 shall not apply to such aircraft, cargo, stores, baggage, and personal belongings which are so inspected. When such aircraft, cargo, stores, baggage, and personal belongings have been so inspected and found free of articles or insects, the movement of which is prohibited by § 301.58 and the regulations in this subpart, the inspector shall issue a certificate to that effect for delivery to the aircraft commander as evidence for later presentation at the port of debarkation that such inspection has been made. Any aircraft found upon such preflight inspection to contain or to be contaminated with any articles or injurious insects, the movement of which is prohibited by § 301.58 and the regulations in this subpart, shall be disinfected by the person in charge or in possession of such aircraft, under the supervision of an inspector and in manner prescribed by him, before it will qualify for such a certificate. When, for any other reason, in the judgment of the inspector a hazard of spread of injurious insects is presented in the movement of aircraft to be given preflight inspection, disinfection of such aircraft, by the inspector or, under his supervision, by the person in charge or possesion of the aircraft, may be required by the inspector before the aircraft will qualify for such a certificate. Articles authorized movement in § 301.58–3 must be inspected and certified, or otherwise approved by the inspector for movement, before being taken aboard any aircraft as cargo, stores, baggage, or otherwise, when such aircraft is to be given preflight inspection, and must in other respects comply with the requirements of § 301.58–3 and 301.58–5 except insofar as contrary provision is made in this section.

This amendment shall be effective January 26, 1949.

The purpose of this amendment is to authorize the preflight inspection and certification at the port of embarkation in Puerto Rico of aircraft proceeding to other Territories, States, or Districts of the United States, and the cargo, etc., of such aircraft, and otherwise to facilitate compliance by operators of aircraft so inspected with the requirements of the regulations supplemental to quarantine No. 58 relating to Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables. At the present time, the regulations in this subpart permit inspection and clearance of aircraft only at the port of debarkation outside of Puerto Rico. The amendment is therefore a relieving of restrictions. As

such it is within the exception in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)), and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at the city of Washington this 18th day of January 1949.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing amendment were sent to all airlines possessing operating permits from the Puerto Rico Transportation Authority to operate to and from Tje Isla Grande Airport and other auxiliary airports.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, January 25, 1949, 8:46 a.m.; 14 F.R. 335.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1949.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has amended the regulations supplemental to Quarantine No. 58 relating to Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables (7 CFR Cum. Supp. 301.58–1 through 301.58–14), effective January 26, 1949. The amendment provides that any aircraft proceeding from Puerto Rico to or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, and its cargo and stores, and the baggage and other personal belongings of its passengers and crew may, at the discretion of an inspector, be inspected immediately prior to the departure of such aircraft from Puerto Rico, in lieu of inspection at port of debarkation outside Puerto Rico. The amendment also provides for preflight fumigation of airplanes when there is a hazard of spreading dangerous insects. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in El Mundo, San Juan, P.R., March 8, 1949.]

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 58 Amendment to the Puerto Rican Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine
Effective December 7, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

Puerto Rican Fruits and Vegetables

AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO PUERTO RICAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

On October 18, 1949, notice of a proposed revocation of § 301.58–12 of the regulations supplemental to the quarantine relating to Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables (7 CFR 301.58–1 *et seq.*), and of a proposed amendment of § 301.58–11 of the said regulations was published in the Federal Register (14 F.R. 6335). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the proposals set forth in the notice, the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), hereby revokes § 301.58–12 of the regulations supplemental to the quarantine relating to Puerto Rican

fruits and vegetables (7 CFR 301.58–1 *et seq.*), and hereby amends § 301.58–11 of the said regulations to read as follows:

§ 301.58–11 *Inspector of baggage.*—Inspectors are authorized to ascertain by inspection whether any of the fruits or vegetables covered by § 301.58 are contained in the baggage or other personal belongings of passengers and members of the crew on ships, vessels, or aircraft plying between Puerto Rico and any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, in order to determine whether the same are infested with injurious insects, and in the case of infested or unauthorized products to require such safeguarding, treatment, or destruction as in the judgment of the inspector may be necessary. For the purpose of such inspection an inspector is authorized to open any box, bale, crate, bundle, or other package, including trunks, which may contain or be liable to contain any of the fruits or vegetables covered by § 301.58. Such baggage inspection shall, at the discretion of the inspector, be made either at the port of departure in Puerto Rico or at the port of debarkation within any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Puerto Rico, and no such baggage or personal belongings of passengers or crew shall be removed from such dock, airport, or landing field until the same have been inspected and passed by an inspector.

Revocation of § 301.58–12 eliminates the requirement that a baggage declaration be executed and signed by each passenger arriving from Puerto Rico via ship, vessel, or aircraft. As amended, § 301.58–11 provides a means of inspecting baggage of steamship passengers alternative to the previous requirement that such baggage be inspected at the port of debarkation within any State, Territory, or District other than Puerto Rico, in that it allows inspection of such baggage at the port of departure in Puerto Rico.

Since these amendments relieve restrictions of the existing regulations, they are within the exception in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)) and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after their publication in the Federal Register.

These amendments shall be effective on and after December 7, 1949.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 2d of December 1949.

[SEAL]

A. J. LOVELAND,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, December 6, 1949, 8:58 a.m.; 14 F.R. 7307.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO RESTRICTED ENTRY ORDERS

B. E. P. Q.—Potato Regulations — Revision of Regulation 7 Effective May 2, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 321—RESTRICTED ENTRY ORDERS

SUBPART—FOREIGN POTATOES

MODIFICATION OF REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 5 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (37 Stat. 316; 7 U. S. C. 159), § 321.8 of Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (7 CFR, 1944 Supp., 321.8), [Regulation 7 of the Regulations Governing the Importation of Potatoes into the United States, effective March 1, 1922, as amended, effective September 1, 1943 and April 15, 1944], is hereby further amended to read as follows:

§ 321.8 *Special provision for the importation of potatoes from Bermuda and the Dominion of Canada (except Newfoundland), the States of Chiapas,*

Guanajuato, Jalisco, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, and Tamaulipas, Mexico, and the Northern Territory of Baja California, Mexico, into the United States. Potatoes may be imported from Bermuda and the Dominion of Canada (except Newfoundland) into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts, free of any restrictions whatsoever, until otherwise ordered, under the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912.

(b) Importations from the State of Sonora, Mexico, will be permitted to enter through the ports of Douglas, Naco, and Nogales, Ariz., and such other ports as may be designated in the permit; importations from the States of Chiapas, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, and Tamaulipas, Mexico, will likewise be permitted to enter through these ports and, in addition, through the ports of Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass, and El Paso, Tex., and such other ports as may be designated in the permit.

(c) Importations from the Northern Territory of Baja California, Mexico, will be permitted to enter through the ports of Calexico and San Ysidro, Calif., and such other ports as may be designated in the permit.

Importations of potatoes thus authorized entry from Mexico shall be in compliance with the provisions of §§ 321.2 to 321.7, inclusive [Regulations 1 to 6] of the regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States (7 CFR 321.1 to 321.7).

This amendment makes no substantive change in the regulations but merely recognizes the change in the status of Newfoundland from a British colony to a province of the Dominion of Canada. Section 321.3 of this part provides for the importation of potatoes only from such countries as are known to be free from potato wart. Since the potato wart is known to exist in Newfoundland, importations from Newfoundland are not permitted under present regulations. Section 321.8 of this part permits the importation of potatoes from Canada without restriction, and with the incorporation of Newfoundland into the Dominion of Canada it becomes necessary to except Newfoundland from the operation of section 321.8 in order that existing restrictions may continue to apply to Newfoundland.

Accordingly, it is found that notice and public procedure on the proposed amendment are unnecessary, and good cause is found for making this amendment effective within less than 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register.

This amendment shall become effective on and after May 2, 1949.

(Sec. 5, 37 Stat. 316; 7 U. S. C. 159.)

Issued this 27th day of April 1949.

[SEAL]

A. J. LOVELAND,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 2, 1949, 8:47 a.m.; 14 F.R. 2162.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

PLANT QUARANTINE

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION 7 OF THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES (T. D. 52241)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1949.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of an Amendment to Regulation 7 of the regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States, issued by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, effective May 2, 1949, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

The number of this Treasury decision shall be inserted as a marginal reference for sections 12.10, 12.11(a), and 12.12(a), Customs Regulations of 1943.

FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the text of the order.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO TREATMENT OF RESTRICTED OR PROHIBITED PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS TEMPORARILY IN THE UNITED STATES

Amendment to Regulations effective October 1, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 352—TREATMENT OF RESTRICTED OR PROHIBITED PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS TEMPORARILY IN THE UNITED STATES

ORANGES, TANGERINES AND GRAPEFRUIT FROM MEXICO IN TRANSIT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES VIA U. S.

Pursuant to sections 5 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 (7 U. S. C. 159 and 162), the Secretary of Agriculture hereby amends § 352.9 of the regulations supplemental to the order relating to Treatment of Restricted or Prohibited Plants or Plant Products Temporarily in the United States (7 CFR 352.1 to 352.9, inclusive), to read as follows:

§ 352.9 *Oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit from Mexico in transit to foreign countries via the United States.*—(a) *Entry via ports on the Mexican border.* (1) *Permits.*—The forwarding agent or other representative of the consignee or consignor in the United States of oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit from Mexico, shall in advance of shipment procure a permit from the Import and Permit Section, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 209 River Street, Hoboken, N. J., or from the local office of that Bureau at the Mexican border port through which the shipment will be imported. The application for permit shall indicate the proposed routing of the shipment. Separate permits must be procured for each port of entry and for each country of destination, but permits as issued may be continuing for shipments over the approved routes designated therein.

(2) *Origin of oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit.*—Oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit from any State in Mexico may enter at approved ports in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(3) *Authorized ports of entry.*—Oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit may enter at Naco and Nogales, Ariz.; and Brownsville, Eagle Pass, El Paso, and Laredo, Tex.

(4) *Period of entry.*—The entry of oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit from the State of Sonora, Mexico, is authorized throughout the year. Oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit originating in other Mexican States may enter from October 1 through April 30.

(5) *Notice of arrival.*—Prior to entry, a notice of arrival, in duplicate, shall be submitted to the collector of customs at the port of entry, on a form provided for that purpose, giving the initials and number of the railroad car and the authorized routing, together with other information called for by the form.

(6) *Containers.*—Transportation and exportation entry of oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit from any port in Mexico is contingent upon the fruit being packed in containers of the approximate size customarily used by the trade for marketing such fruit in the United States.

(7) *Inspection.*—Each shipment shall be subject to inspection at the port of entry to determine the nature of the contents.

(8) *Disinfection.*—Each car shall be subject to such treatment at the port of entry as the inspector shall require.

(9) *Type of railway car to be used and icing practices in transportation and exportation of oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit.*—(i) Refrigerator cars of United States or Canadian ownership only shall be used for transportation and exportation to Canada of oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit from Mexico.

(ii) All refrigerator cars transporting oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit from States in Mexico other than Sonora shall be iced prior to crossing at

Brownsville, Eagle Pass, El Paso, and Laredo, Tex., and shall be re-iced if necessary south of Little Rock, Ark., or a line drawn east and west therefrom. North of such a line no further icing is required. Icing, insofar as these regulations require, may be omitted if all openings leading from the car to the ice bunkers are covered with a 14-mesh fly screen in a manner satisfactory to the inspector. All such cars must move through the United States with all doors closed and sealed.

(10) *Authorized bonded rail movement.*—(i) All such shipments in refrigerator cars of United States or Canadian ownership shall move by direct, authorized rail routing in bond under customs seal without diversion from the port of entry to the port of exit, as follows:

(ii) Fruit may be entered at Nogales or Naco, Ariz., only for direct rail routing to El Paso, Tex., after which it as well as all other enterable fruit shall traverse only the territory bounded on the west by a line drawn from El Paso, Tex., to Salt Lake City, Utah, and Portland, Ore., and on the east by a line drawn from Brownsville, Tex., through Houston, Tex., to Memphis, Tenn., on to Louisville, Ky., and due east therefrom, such territory to include railroad routes from Brownsville to Houston and direct northward routes therefrom. Fruit may enter the United States from Mexico for direct eastward rail routing and reentry into Mexico provided such entry and reentry are accomplished along that part of the Mexican border between and including Nogales and El Paso.

(11) *Cleaning of cars prior to return to the United States.*—Cars that have been used to transport Mexican citrus fruit through the United States to Canada shall be carefully swept and freed from all fruit, as well as boxes and other rubbish, by the railroad company involved prior to reentry into the United States.

(b) *Entry via North Atlantic Ports.*—(1) *General requirements.*—The requirements of paragraphs (a) (1), Permits; (a) (4), period of entry; (a) (5), notice of arrival; (a) (7), inspection; and (a) (11), cleaning of cars prior to return to the United States, of this section, shall be adapted to oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit transported from Mexico to foreign countries via North Atlantic ports.

(2) *Origin of oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit.*—Oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit from any State in Mexico may move by the routing authorized in sub-paragraph (4) of this paragraph.

(3) *Authorized ports of entry.*—Oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit may enter at New York and Boston and such other northern ports as may be named in the permit.

(4) *Authorized routing.*—All shipments entering via North Atlantic ports shall move by direct water-route to New York or Boston, or to such other northern ports as may be named in the permit, for immediate direct export by water route or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond by direct approved rail route to Canada. Shipments may also enter at Brownsville, Tex., for exportation involving water routes.

This amendment shall be effective October 1, 1949.

(Secs. 5, 9, 37 Stat. 316, 318; 7 U. S. C. 159, 162.)

The purpose of this amendment is to liberalize the requirements for entry into the United States of Mexican oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit in sealed cars under customs bond for immediate transportation and exportation. This privilege will now be extended during certain periods to oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit from all Mexican States whereas it formerly was restricted to oranges and grapefruit from the State of Sonora, Mexico, and to oranges from any other Mexican State. The time during which such oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit may enter from Mexican States other than Sonora has been changed from the period October 1 to March 15, inclusive, to the period October 1 through April 30. Year-round entry of such fruits from the State of Sonora continues as formerly. Brownsville, Tex. has also been added as an additional port of entry for rail shipments and for exportation by water routes.

A restudy of the Mexican fruitfly situation indicates that this relieving of restrictions on the transit through the United States of Mexican oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit will not involve an additional hazard of introducing this insect. The Mexican citrus crop is now in readiness to move and urgent

requests have been received from shippers for the privileges authorized by this amendment. The benefits of the amendment to those regulated by the order would be greatly curtailed by delay in making it effective. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (a)), it is found, upon good cause, that notice and public procedure on this amendment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest. Inasmuch as this amendment relieves restrictions heretofore imposed, it is within the exception in section 4 (c) of the said Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)) and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register.

In adopting this amendment, action has been taken to incorporate it as a section of the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, rather than continuing it in its previous form of administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 3d day of October 1949.

Witness my hand and seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the above order were sent to all American diplomatic and consular officers through the Department of State.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, October 6, 1949, 8:47 a.m.; 14 F.R. 6109.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

ORANGES, TANGERINES, AND GRAPEFRUIT FROM MEXICO IN TRANSIT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES VIA THE UNITED STATES. T. D.'S 50963, 50979, AND 51893 SUPERSEDED (T. D. 52364)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., December 8, 1949.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of an amendment to section 352.9 of the regulations supplemental to the order relating to Treatment of Restricted or Prohibited Plants or Plant Products Temporarily in the United States, issued by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, effective October 1, 1949, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned. The purpose of this amendment is to liberalize the requirements for entry into the United States of Mexican oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit in sealed cars under customs bond for immediate transportation and exportation.

Treasury Decisions 50963, 50979, and 51893 are hereby superseded and shall be deleted from the marginal references opposite section 12.10, Customs Regulations of 1943.

The number of this Treasury Decision shall be inserted as a marginal reference for section 12.10, Customs Regulations of 1943.

D. B. STRUBINGER,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the text of the order.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE REVISED TO INCLUDE TENNESSEE

(Press Notice)

MARCH 14, 1949.

Moderate extensions of the area regulated on account of the white-fringed beetle will become effective March 17 and will include the newly discovered infested area in Tennessee along with parts of additional counties or parishes in the previously quarantined States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana,

Mississippi, and North Carolina, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today.

The entire city of Memphis, Shelby County, Tenn., has been included because a well-established infestation of white-fringed beetles was discovered there in 1948. The Memphis infestation was placed under State quarantine soon after it was found, and a cooperative Federal-State control program is now in progress.

The Federal quarantine prescribes safeguards covering the interstate movement from the regulated areas of nursery stock and other commodities capable of carrying white-fringed beetles to noninfested localities.

This exotic, flightless insect pest attacks a wide variety of crops. In heavily infested areas the soil-inhabiting grub of this beetle has destroyed cotton, peanuts, and other field crops. The larvae are also destructive to potatoes and many other plants.

Additional counties or parishes, parts of which are placed under regulation: Alabama, Clarke; Florida, Jackson; Georgia, Crawford and Telfair; Louisiana, East Baton Rouge and Washington; Mississippi, George; and North Carolina, Duplin and Jones.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 72 Effective March 17, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision of the quarantine and regulations is made primarily for the purpose of quarantining the State of Tennessee on account of white-fringed beetles, as a result of a public hearing held on December 1, 1948, in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The entire city of Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee, is now included in the regulated area. As a result of the finding of white-fringed beetles in additional areas during the past summer, the regulated areas in other quarantined States have been extended to include parts of the additional counties or parishes of Clarke, Ala.; Jackson, Fla.; Crawford and Telfair, Ga.; East Baton Rouge and Washington, La.; George, Miss.; and Duplin and Jones, N. C.; and extensions of the regulated areas have been made in five counties in Alabama, two in Florida, nine in Georgia, five in Mississippi, and five in North Carolina.

Seed cotton and cottonseed, processed clay, and washed or processed sand and gravel have been removed from the list of regulated articles. However, control of the interstate movement of such articles is maintained, when necessary, by the provisions of section 301.72–8 of the quarantine and regulations.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. and Supp., 151 *et seq.*), and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141 *et seq.*), and after public hearing and due consideration of all relevant material presented thereat, the quarantine and supplemental regulations in 7 CFR §§ 301.72 through 301.72–9, 13 F.R. 2811 are hereby amended to read as follows:

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE

§ 301.72 *Notice of Quarantine.*—Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the Secretary of Agriculture, having held the public hearing required thereunder, quarantines the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, to prevent the spread of infestations of destructive introduced species of the genus *Graphognathus*, commonly known as white-fringed beetles, and under

authority contained in the Plant Quarantine Act and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141 *et seq.*), the Secretary of Agriculture hereinafter prescribes regulations governing the movement of white-fringed beetles and carriers thereof. Hereafter, (a) live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development; (b) soil independent of or in connection with nursery stock, plants, or other things; and (c) nursery stock, other plants or plant products, and other articles stipulated in said regulations shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States into or through any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided,* That the requirements of this quarantine and of the regulations supplemental hereto are hereby limited to the areas in a quarantined State which are now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, adequate, in his judgment, to prevent the spread of the white-fringed beetles, but any such limitations are hereby conditioned upon the control by the affected State or States, of the intrastate movement of said insect pests and carriers thereof under the same conditions as apply to their interstate movement under the provisions of currently existing Federal quarantine regulations, and upon their enforcing such control and sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be adequate to prevent the intrastate spread therefrom of the said insect infestation: *Provided further,* That whenever the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, except live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in such supplemental regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulations should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof and for such article or articles as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.

Regulations

§ 301.72–1 *Definitions.*—For purposes of these regulations the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Pests.*—Species of the genus *Graphognathus,* commonly known as white-fringed beetles, in any stage of development.

(b) *Infested (infestation).*—Infested by the pests. "Infestation" shall be construed accordingly.

(c) *Regulated area.*—Any area in a quarantined State designated as regulated in these regulations.

(d) *Infested area.*—That portion of the regulated area in which infestation exists, or in the vicinity of which infestation is known to exist under such conditions as to expose the area to infestation by natural spread of beetles, as determined by an inspector.

(e) *Regulated articles.*—Products or articles of any character whatsoever, the movement of which is regulated by this quarantine and regulations supplemental thereto.

(f) *Nursery stock.*—Forest, field, greenhouse-grown, and pot-grown plants with roots, including all ornamental and vegetable plants.

(g) *Chief of the Bureau.*—Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(h) *Inspector.*—A duly authorized Federal plant-quarantine inspector.

(i) *Moved (move, movement).*—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any regulated area of a quarantined State into or through any other State or Territory or District. "Move" and "movement" shall be construed accordingly.

(j) *Certificate.*—A document issued by an inspector for use on individual containers, packages, parcels, or units of regulated articles, authorizing their movement from the regulated areas.

(k) *Master certificate.*—A document, indicating the quantity and nature of the articles covered thereby, issued by an inspector for use with bulk or lot shipments of regulated articles by rail, boat, or road vehicle, authorizing their movement from the regulated areas.

(l) *Limited permit.*—A document, issued by an inspector, to allow controlled movement of noncertified articles to designated and authorized destinations for processing or other regulated safe handling.

(m) *Dealer-carrier agreement.*—A document constituting an agreement to comply with stipulated quarantine conditions, executed by persons or firms engaged in purchasing, handling, processing, utilizing, or moving regulated articles.

(n) *Administrative instructions.*—Documents relating to the enforcement of this quarantine issued under authority of the provisions thereof by the Chief of the Bureau.

§ 301.72–2 *Regulated Areas.*—The following counties, parishes, cities, and towns, or parts thereof, as described, are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas:

Alabama.—Baldwin County: Sec. 31, T. 7 S., R. 4 E.; secs. 35 and 36, T. 7 S., R. 3 E.; secs. 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 8 S., R. 3 E.; secs. 6 and 7, T. 8 S., R. 4 E.; and secs. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 5 S., R. 4 E.

Clarke County: N1/3 T. 8 N., R. 3 E., and S1/3 T. 9 N., R. 3 E., including all of the town of Grove Hill.

Coffee County: S2/3 T. 4 N., R. 20 E.; and all that part of T. 3 N., R. 20 E., lying in Coffee County.

Conecuh County: W2/3 T. 5 N., R. 9 E.; and those parts of T. 4 N., R. 6 E., Tps. 4 and 5 N., R. 7 E., Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 8 E., W2/3 T. 6 N., R. 9 E., and Tps. 7 and 8 N., R. 9 E., lying in Conecuh County.

Covington County: Secs. 30 and 31, T. 2 N., R. 18 E., S1/3 Tps. 2 N., Rs. 16 and 17 E., secs. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, and 22, T. 2 N., R. 16 E., secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 2 N., R. 15 E., E1/3 T. 1 N., R. 15 E., Tps. 1 N., Rs. 16, 17, and 18 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line, including all of secs. 22 and 27, T. 6 N., R. 23 W.; N5/6 T. 3 N., R. 18 E.; W2/3 T. 4 N., R. 18 E., including all of the city of Opp; all of T. 4 N., R. 17 E.; E1/3 T. 4 N., R. 16 E.; N1/6 and secs. 12, 13, 24, and 25, T. 3 N., R. 17 E.; secs. 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 4 N., R. 15 E.; and secs. 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, and 34, T. 3 N., R. 16 E.

Crenshaw County: Secs. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, T. 9 N., R. 18 E., and secs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 8 N., R. 18 E., including all of the town of Luverne.

Dallas County: That area included within a boundary beginning on the Southern Railway where it crosses Boguechitto Creek, thence SW. along the Southern Railway to Caine Creek, thence SE. along Caine Creek to its intersection with Boguechitto Creek, and thence northward along Boguechitto Creek to the starting point; all of Tps. 13 and 14 N., R. 11 E.; E1/6 T. 14 N., R. 10 E.; and that area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the south line of sec. 14, T. 16 N., R. 10 E., intersects Alabama River, thence east to a point where the south line of sec. 14, T. 16 N., R. 11 E., intersects Alabama River, and thence downstream along Alabama River to the point of beginning.

Escambia County: Secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 1 N., R. 8 E., including all of the town of Flomaton; secs. 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 1 N., R. 10 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line; and N1/2 Tps. 3 N., Rs. 6 and 7 E.

Geneva County: Secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 1 N., R. 19 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line, including all of secs. 21 and 28, T. 6 N., R. 19 W.; secs. 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, and 23, T. 1 N., R. 20 E.; and all that part of T. 3 N., R. 20 E., lying in Geneva County.

Jefferson County: Secs. 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 18 S., R. 3 W., and that area included within the corporate limits of the city of Birmingham.

Lowndes County: All of T. 14 N., R. 12 E.

Mobile County: That area included within a boundary beginning at the intersection of Mobile River and the north boundary of S1/2 T. 3 S., R. 1 W., thence west along said north boundary to Eight Mile Creek, thence southwesterly along Eight Mile Creek to the point of intersection with the range line between Rs. 1 and 2 W., thence south along said range line to the Mobile city limits at Bolton Creek, thence following the Mobile city limits easterly to Mobile Bay, and thence north along Mobile Bay and Mobile River to the starting point; all of Blakeley, Pinto, and Sand Islands; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 3 S., R. 2 W.; secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8, T. 4 S., R. 2 W.; secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 3 S., R. 3 W.; secs. 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 4 S., R. 3 W.; and that area included within a boundary beginning at a point where Halls Mill Creek intersects the range line between Rs. 2 and 3 W., thence west to the Dawes-Dees Road, thence southwest along said road to the Alabama-Mississippi State line, thence south to the south line of sec. 8, T. 7 S., R. 4 W., thence east to the southeast corner sec. 9, T. 7 S., R. 3 W., thence north to the northeast corner sec. 4, T. 7 S., R. 3 W., thence east to the southeast corner sec. 33, T. 6 S., R. 2 W., thence north to the northeast corner sec. 28, T. 6 S., R. 2 W., thence east to the southeast corner sec. 24, T. 6 S., R. 2 W., thence north to Halls Mill Creek, and thence upstream along Halls Mill Creek to the point of beginning.

Monroe County: S1/2 T. 5 N., R. 6 E.; NE1/4 T. 5 N., E1/2 Tps. 6, 7, 8, and 9 N., and SE1/4 T. 10 N., R. 7 E.; Tps. 7, 8, and 9 N., and S1/2 T. 10 N., R. 8 E.; all of T. 9 N., and S1/2 T. 10 N., R. 9 E.; and those parts of Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 6 E., T. 4 N., and S1/2 T. 5 N., R. 7 E., Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 8 E., and Tps. 6, 7, and 8 N., R. 9 E., lying in Monroe County.

Montgomery County: That area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the east line of sec. 11, T. 17 N., R. 18 E., intersects Tallapoosa River, thence downstream along Tallapoosa River to its confluence with Dead River, thence along Dead River to its confluence with Alabama River, thence along Alabama River to a point where it intersects the west line of sec. 28, T. 17 N., R. 17 E., thence south along the section line to the SW. corner sec. 28, T. 16 N., R. 17 E., thence east along the section line to the SE. corner sec. 26, T. 16 N., R. 18 E., and thence north along the section line to the point of beginning.

Wilcox County: N1/2 T. 10 N., and all of T. 11 N., R. 9 E.; N1/2 T. 10 N., R. 8 E.; NE1/4 T. 10 N., R. 7 E.; NE1/4 T. 10 N., R. 10 E.; SW1/4 T. 12 N., R. 9 E.; and SE1/4 T. 12 N., R. 8 E.

Florida.—Escambia County: All that part lying south of the north boundary of T. 1 N., including all of the city of Pensacola; that part of the county lying north of the south boundary and east of the west boundary of T. 5 N., R. 31 W.; E2/3 T. 5 N., R. 32 W.; and secs. 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 6 N., R. 32 W.

Holmes County: Secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 5 N., R. 14 W.; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.; secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 6 N., R. 15 W.; and secs. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, and 24, T. 5 N., R. 15 W.

Jackson County: S5/6 T. 4 N., R. 8 W., except secs. 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36, and E1/3 T. 4 N., R. 9 W., except secs. 1 and 2, including all of the towns of Cypress and Grand Ridge.

Okaloosa County: T. 5 N., R. 22 W., and secs. 1, 2, and 3, T. 5 N., R. 23 W., and all lands north of both areas to the Florida-Alabama State line; secs. 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, T. 3 N., R. 23 W., including all of the town of Crestview; and secs. 13, 14, 23, and 24, T. 3 N., R. 24 W.

Santa Rosa County: Secs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, T. 5 N., R. 28 W., and all area north thereof to the Florida-Alabama State line.

Walton County: All of Tps. 5 N., Rs. 20 and 21 W., and secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 6 N., R. 19 W., and all lands north of both areas to the Florida-Alabama State line; Tps. 4 N., Rs. 19 and 20 W.; that part of T. 3 N., R. 20 W., lying north of U. S. Highway No. 90; all of T. 3 N., R. 19 W.; and that part of T. 4 N., R. 18 W., lying in Walton County.

Georgia.—Baldwin County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Milledgeville.

Ben Hill County: That area bounded on the east by a line parallel to and ½ mile east of the Fitzgerald city limits, on the south by a line parallel to and ½ mile south of the Fitzgerald city limits, on the west by a line parallel to and ½ mile west of the Fitzgerald city limits, on the north by a line parallel to and ½ mile north of the Fitzgerald city limits, and the projections of such lines to their intersections, including all of the city of Fitzgerald.

Bibb County: That area included within the Georgia Militia Districts of East Macon, Godfrey, Vineville, Hazzard, and Howard; and that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Rutland lying east of a line beginning at the point where U. S. Highway No. 41 crosses the north boundary of said militia district (Tobesofkee Creek) and running southward along said highway to its junction with Hartley Bridge Road and thence southwestward along said road to the west boundary line of said militia district.

Bleckley County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Cochran; and that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Manning included within a circle having a 2½-mile radius and center at the intersection of the Bleckley, Laurens, Twiggs, and Wilkinson County lines.

Bulloch County: That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the Bulloch County Courthouse in Statesboro, including all of the city of Statesboro; and that area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Georgia & Florida Railroad depot in Portal, including all of the town of Portal.

Burke County: That area, comprising parts of Georgia Militia Districts Nos. 60 and 62, bounded on the east by Fitz Branch, on the south by a line beginning at the intersection of Georgia State Highway 56 and the Hephzibah Road and extending due east to its intersection with Fitz Branch, on the west by Hephzibah Road, and on the north by Brier Creek, including all of the city of Waynesboro.

Candler County: That area included within a circle having a 1¼-mile radius and center at the intersection in Metter of Georgia State Highways 23 and 46, including all of the city of Metter.

Clayton County: That area located between the town of Lovejoy and the city of Jonesboro included within land lots numbers 98, 99, 100, 124, 125, 126, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 157, 158, and 159 in the Sixth Land District.

Coffee County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Douglas; and that area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Atlantic, Birmingham & Coast Railroad depot in Ambrose, including all of the town of Ambrose.

Crawford County: That area included within a circle having a 1½-mile radius and center at the intersection in Roberta of U. S. Highway No. 80 and Georgia State Highway 7, including all of the city of Roberta and the town of Knoxville.

Crisp County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Cordele.

Dodge County: That area included within land lots numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42 in the Fifteenth Land District, and land lots numbers 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, and 312 in the Sixteenth Land District, including all of the city of Eastman.

Emanuel County: That area included within a circle having a 1½-mile radius and center at the Union Grove Methodist Church in Georgia Militia District No. 49.

Evans County: That area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Seaboard Air Line Railroad depot in Daisy, including all of the town of Daisy.

Houston County: That area included within the Lower Fifth Georgia Militia District, including all of the city of Warner Robins and all of Robins Air Force Base; an area 2 miles wide beginning north of Perry and bounded on the north by Mossy Creek and extending southward along U. S. Highway No. 41 with said highway as a center line to the junction with and bounded on the south by Georgia State Highway 26, including all of the city of Perry; and an area 2 miles wide beginning north of Clinchfield and

bounded on the north by Big Indian Creek and extending southwesterly along the Southern Railway with said railway as a center line to the junction with and bounded on the south by Burnham Branch southwest of Grovania, including all of the communities of Clinchfield and Grovania.

Irwin County: That area included within a circle having a ½-mile radius and center at the intersection in Irwinville of Georgia State Highway 32 and the Jefferson Davis Memorial State Park Road; that area included within the corporate limits of the city of Ocilla; an area 1 mile wide bounded on the south and east by the Irwin-Coffee County line and extending northwesterly along the Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast Railroad with said railroad as a center line for a distance of 1¼ miles beyond the Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast Railroad station in Wray; and an area 2 miles wide beginning at the Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast Railroad in Georgia Militia District No. 1661 and extending southeasterly along Georgia State Highway 32 with said highway as a center line to the east boundary of said militia district.

Jasper County: That area included within Georgia Militia Districts Nos. 262, 289, and 295; and that portion of Georgia Militia Districts Nos. 288 and 291 lying south of Whiteoak and Murder Creeks.

Jefferson County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Louisville; and that area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Central of Georgia Railway depot in Bartow, including all of the town of Bartow.

Johnson County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Wrightsville; and an area 1 mile wide beginning at the west corporate limits of Wrightsville and extending southwesterly along Georgia State Highway 15 with said highway as a center line to the Ohoopee River.

Laurens County: That area bounded on the east by Oconee River, on the south by Long Branch, on the north by the north boundary line of the Georgia Militia District of Dublin, and on the west by a line beginning at the point where Georgia State Highway 19 crosses Sandy Ford Branch west of Dublin and extended due north and due south to the points of its intersections with the north and south boundaries, including all of the city of Dublin; that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Harvard included within a circle having a 2½-mile radius and center at the intersection of the Bleckley, Laurens, Twiggs, and Wilkinson County lines, including all of that portion of Allentown lying in Laurens County; that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Smith lying north of the Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad and east of Shaddock Creek; and that area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad depot in Dudley, including all of the town of Dudley.

Macon County: That area included within the Georgia Militia District of Marshallville, including all of the town of Marshallville; that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Montezuma lying north of the city of Montezuma and bounded on the east by the Central of Georgia Railway; and those areas included within the corporate limits of the cities of Montezuma and Oglethorpe.

Monroe County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Forsyth.

Montgomery County: That area bounded on the east by the Montgomery-Toombs County line, on the south by Rocky Creek, on the west by Georgia State Highway 29, and on the north by Swift Creek; and those areas included within the corporate limits of the city of Mount Vernon and the town of Ailey.

Newton County: That area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Porterdale High School, including all of the town of Porterdale.

Peach County: That area included within the Georgia Militia District of Fort Valley, including all of the city of Fort Valley; and that area included within the corporate limits of the town of Byron.

Putnam County: That area included within the Georgia Militia District of Ashbank.

Richmond County: That portion of the Georgia Militia District of Forest Hills bounded on the south by Raes Creek and Lake Olmsted and on the

west by the Berkman Road and a line extended due north from the point of intersection of the Berkman and Washington Roads.

Screven County: That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the Screven County Courthouse in Sylvania, including all of the city of Sylvania.

Sumter County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Americus; and an area 1 mile wide beginning at the east corporate limits of Americus and extending along U. S. Highway No. 280 with said highway as a center line to Mill Creek.

Taylor County: That area included in the Georgia Militia District of Reynolds, including all of the town of Reynolds; and that area included within a circle having a 2½-mile radius and center at Taylor County Courthouse in Butler, including all of the town of Butler.

Telfair County: Those areas included within the corporate limits of the town of Helena and the city of McRae.

Toombs County: That area bounded on the east by the east boundaries of the Georgia Militia Districts of Vidalia and Center, on the south by Rocky Creek, on the west by the Toombs-Montgomery County line, and on the north by Swift Creek, including all of the city of Vidalia.

Treutlen County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Soperton; and an area 1 mile wide beginning at the south corporate limits of Soperton and extending southeasterly along Georgia State Highway 29 with said highway as a center line to the Treutlen-Montgomery County line.

Turner County: That area bounded on the east by a line parallel to and ½ mile east of the Sycamore town limits, on the south by a line parallel to and ½ mile south of the Sycamore town limits, on the west by a line parallel to and ½ mile west of the Sycamore town limits, on the north by a line parallel to and ½ mile north of the Sycamore town limits, and the projections of such lines to their intersections, including all of the town of Sycamore.

Twiggs County: That portion of the Georgia Militia District of Higgsville included within a circle having a 2½-mile radius and center at the intersection of the Bleckley, Laurens, Twiggs and Wilkinson County lines, including all of those portions of Allentown and Danville living in Twiggs County.

Washington County: That area included within a circle having a 5-mile radius and center at the Washington County Courthouse in Sandersville, including all of the city of Sandersville and the city of Tennille.

Wheeler County: That area included within land lots numbers 40, 41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 50, 51, 70, 71, 72, 73, 78, 79, 80, 81, 100, 101, 102, and 103, in the Eleventh Land District, including all of the town of Alamo.

Wilkinson County: That portion of the Georgia Militia District of Turkey Creek included within a circle having a 2½-mile radius and center at the intersection of the Bleckley, Laurens, Twiggs, and Wilkinson County lines, including all of those portions of Allentown and Danville lying in Wilkinson County.

Louisiana.—All of *Orleans Parish*, including the City of New Orleans; and all of *Saint Bernard Parish.*

East Baton Rouge Parish: Tps. 7 S., Rs. 1 and 2 E.

Iberia Parish: Secs. 24, 37, 38, 39, 53, 55, and 56, T. 13 S., R. 5 E.; and secs. 46, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60, T. 13 S., R. 6 E.

Jefferson Parish: That part lying north of the township line between Tps. 14 and 15 S.

Plaquemines Parish: That part lying north of the township line between Tps. 15 and 16 S.

Saint Tammany Parish: Secs. 38, 39, and 40, T. 7 S., R. 11 E.; and secs. 40 and 41, T. 8 S., R. 11 E.

Tangipahoa Parish: Secs. 32, 33, and 50, T. 3 S., R. 7 E., and secs. 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 50, and 54, T. 4 S., R. 7 E., including all of the town of Amite.

Washington Parish: All of sec. 45, T. 3 S., R. 13 E.; and those parts of secs. 13 and 46, T. 3 S., R. 13 E., lying east of Louisiana State Highway 264.

Mississippi.—Covington County: W1/2 T. 8 N., R. 14 W., and all of T. 8 N., R. 15 W.; S2/3 Tps. 8 N., Rs. 16 and 17 W.; N1/6 T. 7 N., R. 16 W., and that part of N1/6 T. 7 N., R. 17 W., lying in Covington County; T. 7 N., R. 15 W.; E1/2 T. 6 N., R. 15 W.; W1/2 T. 6 N., R. 14 W.; secs. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 7 N., R. 14 W.; those parts of NW1/4 T. 9 N., R. 16 W., and NE1/4 T. 9 N., R. 17 W., lying in Covington County; and that part of SW1/4 T. 7 N., R. 16 W., lying in Covington County.

Forrest County: T. 5 N., R. 14 W.; S1/3 T. 5 N., R. 13 W., and that part of N2/3 T. 5 N., R. 13 W., lying west of Leaf River; Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 13 W.; those parts of Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 12 W., lying west and south of Leaf River; Tps. 1 and 2 N., R. 12 W.; T. 1 S., R. 12 W.; and E1/3 T. 1 S., R. 13 W.

George County: Secs. 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, and 34, T. 1 S., R. 6 W., and secs. 3, 4, and 5, T. 2 S., R. 6 W., including all of the town of Lucedale.

Hancock County: SE1/4 and secs. 13, 14, and 15, T. 5 S., R. 14 W.; Tps. 8 and 9 S., R. 14 W., including all of the city of Bay Saint Louis; and NW1/4 T. 6 S., R. 15 W.

Harrison County: All of Harrison County except that part lying northeast of a line beginning at the NE. corner sec. 30, T. 4 S., R. 10 W., and extending southward to the NE. corner sec. 31, T. 6 S., R. 10 W., and thence eastward along the section line to the Harrison-Jackson County line.

Hinds County: E5/6 T. 6 N., R. 3 W.; and W1/3 T. 6 N., R. 2 W.

Jackson County: That area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the east line of sec. 16, T. 7 S., R. 5 W., intersects Escatawpa River, thence southwest along said river to its intersection with East Pascagoula River, thence south along East Pascagoula River to Mississippi Sound, thence east along Mississippi Sound to the east line of sec. 28, T. 8 S., R. 5 W., thence north to the point of beginning; all that part of T. 7 S., R. 9 W., lying in Jackson County; and W2/3 Tps. 7 and 8 S., R. 8 W.

Jefferson Davis County: Secs. 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 8 N., R. 19 W.; NE1/4 T. 7 N., R. 19 W., including all of the town of Prentiss; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18, T. 7 N., R. 18 W.; S2/3 T. 8 N., R. 18 W.; that part of N1/6 T. 7 N., R 17 W., lying in Jefferson Davis County; and that part of SW1/4 T. 7 N., R. 16 W., lying in Jefferson Davis County.

Jones County: That part of T. 10 N., R. 11 W., lying in Jones County, except secs. 24, 25, and 36; those parts of Tps. 10 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W., lying in Jones County; all of Tps. 9 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W.; all of T. 9 N., R. 11 W., except secs. 1 and 12; E2/3 and secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 8 N., R. 12 W.; N2/3 T. 8 N., R. 11 W.; N1/2 T. 7 N., R. 12 W.; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, and those parts of secs. 28 and 33 lying west of Leaf River, all in T. 6 N., R. 13 W.; and secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.

Lamar County: All of Tps. 2, 3, and 4 N., R. 14 W., including all of the town of Purvis; that part of T. 1 N., R. 14 W., lying in Lamar County; E1/3 T. 1 N., R. 15 W.; secs. 1 and 2, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; and sec. 6, T. 1 S., R. 14 W., including all of the city of Lumberton.

Pearl River County: W1/2 T. 2 S., R. 15 W.; secs. 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; E1/6 T. 2 S., R. 16 W.; all of T. 5 S., R. 16 W.; E1/2 T. 5 S., R. 17 W.; Tps. 3 and 4 S., R. 15 W.; W1/2 T. 4 S., R. 14 W.; and NE1/4 T. 6 S., R. 16 W.

Perry County: S2/3 T. 3 N., R. 11 W.; and secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 3 N., R. 10 W.

Rankin County: E1/2 T. 3 N., R. 2 E.; and all of T. 3 N., R. 3 E.

Simpson County: E2/3 T. 2 N., R. 3 E.; all of T. 2 N., R. 4 E.; N1/6 T. 1 N., R. 4 E.; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 1 N., R. 6 E.; secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 1 N., R. 5 E.; secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, T. 10 N., R. 17 W.; and secs. 1 and 12, T. 10 N., R. 18 W.

Stone County: W1/3 Tps. 2 and 3 S., R. 11 W.; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 4 S., R. 11 W.; E1/3 and secs. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 10, T. 2 S.; R. 12 W.; E1/3 T. 3 S., R. 12 W.; and secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24, T. 4 S., R. 12 W.

North Carolina.—Anson County: An area 2 miles wide beginning at the Anson-Union County line and extending easterly along the Seaboard Air

Line Railroad with said railroad as a center line to a due north-south line projected through the point of intersection of said railroad with the east corporate limits of Polkton, including all of the towns of Peachland and Polkton.

Bladen County: That area included within the corporate limits of the town of Bladenboro.

Brunswick County: All of Eagles Island.

Cumberland County: That area included within a circle having a 4½-mile radius and center at the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad depot in Hope Mills, including all of the town of Hope Mills and all of the communities of Cumberland and Roslin.

Dublin County: That area included within the corporate limits of the town of Warsaw; and an area 2 miles wide beginning at a line projected northeast and southwest along and beyond the north corporate limits of Warsaw and extending along U. S. Highway No. 117 with said highway as a center line for a distance of 3 miles.

Jones County: An area 2 miles wide beginning at a line projected due east and due west at the Atlantic Coast Line siding at Ravenswood, approximately 1½ miles south of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad depot in Pollocksville, and extending southerly with said railroad as a center line for a distance of 3 miles.

New Hanover County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Wilmington; all of Cape Fear Township; all that part of Harnett Township lying west of the Wrightsboro-Winter Park Road, including all of the town of Winter Park; and all that part of Masonboro Township lying north of the new Sunset Park-Winter Park Road.

Onslow County: An area 1 mile wide beginning at the east boundary of Hoffmann Forest and extending southwesterly along U. S. Highway No. 17 with said highway as a center line through the town of Jacksonville to Southwest Creek; an area 1 mile wide beginning at Northeast Creek and extending northwesterly along North Carolina State Highway 24 with said highway as a center line to its junction with the above-described mile-wide area extending along U. S. Highway No. 17; and all of the town of Jacksonville.

Pender County: Townships of Burgaw, Caswell, Long Creek, and Rocky Point; that part of Columbia Township lying south of a straight line constituting a projection eastwardly of the north boundary line of Caswell Township to its intersection with the north boundary of Burgaw Township; and that part of Grady Township north of the Long Creek-Montague-Burrough Road.

Robeson County: That area bounded on the south by a line ½ mile south of and parallel to the south corporate limits of Parkton, on the west by a line 2/10 mile west of and parallel to the west corporate limits of Parkton, on the north and east by the north and east corporation limit lines, respectively, of Parkton, and the projections of such lines to their intersections.

Union County: An area 2 miles wide beginning at a line projected due north and due south at a point where the west corporate limits of Marshville intersect the Seaboard Air Line Railroad and extending easterly with said railroad as a center line to the Union-Anson County line, including all of the town of Marshville.

Wayne County: All of Goldsboro Township, including all of the city of Goldsboro; an area 2 miles wide beginning at the west boundary of Goldsboro Township and extending northwesterly along U. S. Highway No. 70 with said highway as a center line to the Wayne-Johnston County line; an area 2 miles wide beginning at the north boundary of Goldsboro Township and extending northerly along the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad with said railroad as a center line to the Wayne Wilson County line, including all of the towns of Pikeville and Fremont; and an area bounded on the north by the Atlantic and East Carolina Railway, on the west by Stony Creek, on the south by the Neuse River, and on the east by a line beginning at the junction of U. S. Highway No. 70 and North Carolina State Highway 111 and extended due north and due south to its intersections with the north and south boundaries, including all of Seymour Johnson Field.

South Carolina.—Fairfield County: That area included within a circle

having a 2-mile radius and center at the intersection of South Carolina State Highways 22 and 227, approximately 5½ miles northwest of the city of Winnsboro.

Richland County: All of Columbia Township, including all of the city of Columbia.

Tennessee.—Shelby County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Memphis.

§ 301.72–3. *Regulated Articles.*—(a) *Articles the movement of which is prohibited.*—The movement of live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development, except for scientific purposes, is prohibited. Provisions for the movement of live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development, for scientific purposes, are set forth in § 301.72–9.

(b) *Articles the movement of which is regulated.*—Except as provided in administrative instructions, the movement of the following articles from any regulated area is regulated throughout the year:

(1) Soil, compost, manure, peat, muck, clay, sand, or gravel, whether moved independently of or in connection with or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things, except that the movement of processed clay and washed or processed sand and gravel is not regulated.

(2) Nursery stock.

(3) Grass sod.

(4) Plant crowns or roots for propagation.

(5) Uncleaned grass, grain, and legume seed.

(6) Potatoes (Irish), when freshly harvested.

(7) True bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, when freshly harvested or uncured.

(8) Hay and straw.

(9) Peanuts in shells and peanut shells.

(10) Scrap metal, junk, and cinders.

(11) Other articles, products, or things, the movement of which may involve a hazard of spread of white-fringed beetles, will be subject to safeguards as provided in § 301.72–8.

§ 301.72–4. *Conditions of movement.*—(a) *Certification required.*—Regulated articles shall not be moved from any regulated area to or through any point outside thereof unless accompanied by a valid inspection certificate issued by an inspector, except as provided in § 301.72–5 (b) or as exempted in administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau.

(b) *Use of certificates on shipments.*—Unless exempted by administrative instructions, and except as provided in § 301.72–5 (b) for movement of noncertified shipments under limited permits to designate destinations for processing, every container of regulated articles moved from any regulated area shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a certificate issued in compliance with these regulations. However, in the case of bulk or lot shipments by rail a master certificate shall be attached to the waybill in lieu of the foregoing. In the case of bulk or lot shipments by road vehicle a master certificate shall accompany the vehicle and be surrendered to the consignee on delivery in lieu of the foregoing.

(c) *Articles originating outside the regulated areas.*—No certificates are required for the movement of regulated articles originating outside of the regulated areas and moving through or from a regulated area, when the point of origin is clearly indicated, when their identity has been maintained, and when the articles have been protected, while in the regulated area, in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

§ 301.72–5 *Conditions under which certificates and permits may be issued.*—(a) *Issuance of certificates.*—Certificates authorizing the movement of soil, sand, gravel, clay, compost, manure, peat, or muck, originating in *noninfested* parts of the regulated areas, and of all other regulated articles from any part of the regulated areas may be issued upon determination by the inspector that the articles (1) are apparently free from infestation, (2) have been treated, fumigated, sterilized, or processed under the observation of an inspector according to a method selected by him from administratively

authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions applied, or (3) were grown, produced, manufactured, stored, or handled in such manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, no infestation would be transmitted thereby. Certificates authorizing the movement of soil, sand, gravel, clay, compost, manure, peat, or muck, originating in *infested* parts of the regulated area may be issued only when such materials have been treated or processed under the observation of an inspector according to a method selected by him from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions applied.

(b) *Limited permits.*—Limited permits may be issued for the movement from a regulated area of noncertified regulated articles to such destinations and consignees as may be authorized and designated by the Chief of the Bureau for processing or other safe handling. As conditions of such authorization and designation, persons or firms receiving and moving such articles must maintain such sanitary safeguards against the establishment and spread of infestation and comply with such conditions as to the maintenance of identity, handling, or subsequent movement of regulated articles and cleaning of railway cars, trucks, or other vehicles used in the transportation of such articles as the inspector may require. These conditions shall be covered by a signed dealer-carrier agreement, and all such movement and handling must be under the direct and immediate supervision of an inspector.

(c) *Dealer-carrier agreement.*—As a condition of issuance of certificates or permits for the movement of regulated articles, any person or firm engaged in purchasing, assembling, exchanging, processing, or carrying such regulated articles originating or stored in regulated areas, may be required to sign a dealer-carrier agreement stipulating that he will carry out any and all conditions, treatments, precautions, and sanitary measures which are deemed necessary by the inspector, including segregation and maintenance of identity, under supervision of the inspector, of all regulated articles.

(d) The United States Department of Agriculture disclaims responsibility for any cost incident to inspection or treatment other than the services of the inspector.

§ 301.72–6. *Request for certification; assembly of articles.*—Persons intending to move regulated articles, the certification of which is required, from regulated areas shall request certification as far as possible in advance of the probable date of movement, and they may be required to prepare and assemble the articles to be inspected so that they may be readily examined by the inspector.

§ 301.72–7. *Cancellation of certificates or permits.*—Certificates or permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled and further certification refused by the inspector whenever he determines the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the dissemination of white-fringed beetles.

§ 301.72–8. *Disinfesting vehicles, machinery, containers, and other articles.*—When in the judgment of the inspector a hazard of spread of white-fringed beetles is involved, thorough cleaning, disinfestation or other sanitary treatments of seed cotton and cottonseed, forest products, building materials, railway cars, trucks, other vehicles, machinery, implements, containers, or other articles will be required by the inspector before they may be moved to points outside the regulated areas.

§ 301.72–9. *Shipments for scientific purposes.*—Live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development and regulated articles may be moved for scientific purposes on such conditions as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau. The container of articles so moved shall bear an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

This revision of the quarantine and regulations shall be effective on and after March 17, 1949, and shall supersede the quarantine and regulations issued May 20, 1948 (7 CFR 301.72, 301.72–1 et seq., 13 F.R. 2811).

The foregoing revision of the white-fringed beetle quarantine and regulations is issued for the purposes, among others, of quarantining the State of Tennessee in addition to the States heretofore quarantined, extending the regulated areas within such quarantined States, and removing certain articles from the list of regulated articles subject to continuous regulation. The revi-

sion also makes other minor changes in the language of the quarantine and regulations heretofore effective.

(Secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1269, 1270; sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 141, 143, 161.)

The foregoing revision of the white-fringed beetle quarantine and regulations will regulate the interstate shipment of articles capable of disseminating white-fringed beetles from areas where such beetles are presently known to be established. The movement of such articles from such areas constitutes a hazard of spread of white-fringed beetles. Certain of such areas are not regulated under the quarantine and regulations now in effect. Prompt action on this revision is essential in order to control the movement of articles therefrom which might spread the beetles. Therefore good cause is found, in accordance with section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act, for making the foregoing quarantine and regulations effective less than 30 days after their publication.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 11th day of March 1949.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

PENALTIES

The Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the quarantine or regulations pursuant thereto shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION

State and Federal regulations for which provision is made in this quarantine are enforced cooperatively by State and Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained at the offices of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 989, Gulfport, Miss., 616 Mulberry St., Macon, Ga., or through a White-Fringed Beetle Inspector at one of the suboffices, or at one of the following State offices.

GENERAL OFFICES OF STATES COOPERATING

Alabama: Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Montgomery 1.
Florida: Plant Commissioner, State Plant Board, Gainesville.
Georgia: Director of Entomology, State Capitol, Atlanta 3.
Louisiana: State Entomologist, Box 4153, Capitol Station, Baton Rouge 4.
Mississippi: Entomologist, State Plant Board, State College.
North Carolina: State Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Raleigh.
South Carolina: Entomologist, State Crop Pest Commission, Clemson College, Clemson.
Tennessee: State Entomologist and Plant Pathologist, 65 Biology Building, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

[Copies of the foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, March 16, 1949, 8:52 a.m.; 14 F.R. 1207.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1949.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by Section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161), has promulgated a revision, effective March 17, 1949, of White-Fringed Beetle Quarantine No. 72 and supplemental regulations (7 CFR 301.72 through 301.72–9, 13 F.R. 2811), the primary purpose of which is to quarantine the State of Tennessee and place under regulation part of one county in that State. This revision also

places under regulation parts of one additional county in Alabama, 1 in Florida, 2 in Georgia, 2 parishes in Louisiana, 1 county in Mississippi, and 2 in North Carolina, and makes minor additions to the regulated area in 5 counties in Alabama, 2 in Florida, 10 in Georgia, 5 in Mississippi, and 5 in North Carolina, as well as minor changes in parts of other regulations. Copies of the revision may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., Gulfport, Miss., or Macon, Ga.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Jackson County Floridian, Marianna, Fla., April 1, 1949; the Duplin Citizen, Warsaw, N. C., March 31, 1949; the Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn., March 31, 1949.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington 25, D. C., April 28, 1949.

Postmaster:

DEAR POSTMASTER: Attention is invited to the enclosed copy of a revision of Federal plant quarantine, Order No. 72, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the white-fringed beetle. This revision became effective March 17, 1949.

The purpose of this revision is to add the State of Tennessee to the list of states already included under this quarantine by placing under regulation part of Shelby County of that State; also to extend the regulated areas in the other quarantined states. It will operate to regulate the interstate shipment of articles capable of disseminating white-fringed beetles from areas where such beetles are presently known to be established.

There is also enclosed a copy of Circular B. E. P. Q. No. 485, 17th Revision, effective April 6, 1949, consisting of administrative instructions issued in connection with the White-Fringed Beetle Quarantine No. 72. These instructions lift the certification requirements of the quarantine on a number of regulated articles when they have been handled and maintained under specified conditions. Articles and materials for which certification will still be required are also listed.

It is the duty of every postmaster to cooperate in the enforcement of plant quarantines and quarantine regulations as you will understand from the provisions of section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH J. LAWLER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 485, 17th Rev. Effective April 6, 1949

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE; ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS; ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM CERTIFICATION

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following administrative instructions exempt from certification requirements a number of articles regulated by the quarantine on account of white-fringed beetles (Quarantine No. 72) when such articles have been produced, handled, and maintained under conditions that prevent them from becoming infested.

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of

Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of the white-fringed beetle quarantine (7 CFR, § 301.72, 14 F.R. 1207), the administrative instructions exempting certain articles from certification (7 CFR, § 301.72a, 13 F.R. 2767; B. E. P. Q. 485, 16th Revision), are hereby further revised to read as follows:

§ 301.72a *Administrative instructions; articles exempt from certification.* —(a) The following articles are hereby exempted from the certification requirements of the regulations of the quarantine when they are free from soil, when they have not been exposed to infestation, and when sanitation practices are maintained as prescribed by or to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(1) Hay and straw, except that peanut hay is not exempt.
(2) Uncleaned grass, grain, and legume seed.
(3) Cinders.
(4) True bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, when freshly harvested or uncured.

(b) Certification will still be required for the following articles and materials.

(1) Soil, compost, manure, peat, muck, clay, sand, or gravel, whether moved independently of or in connection with or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things (processed clay and washed or processed sand and gravel are not regulated).
(2) Nursery stock.
(3) Grass sod.
(4) Plant crowns or roots for propagation.
(5) Potatoes (Irish), when freshly harvested.
(6) Peanuts in shells and peanut shells.
(7) Peanut hay.
(8) Scrap metal and junk.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

This revision supersedes B. E. P. Q. 485, 16th revision, which was effective May 22, 1948 (7 CFR, § 301.72a, 13 F.R. 2767).

These instructions shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register and thereafter shall remain in effect until further modified or revoked.

The purpose of these administrative instructions is to relieve commerce by designating regulated articles that are exempt from the certification requirements of the white-fringed beetle quarantine. In order to be of maximum benefit to the public the designation of these articles must be made effective as soon as possible. Accordingly, it is found for good cause that notice and public procedure under the Administrative Procedure Act are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making the effective date of these administrative instructions less than 30 days after their publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 18th day of March 1949.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 5, 1949, 8:51 a.m.; 14 F.R. 1611.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

SMITH TO HEAD DIVISION OF GOLDEN NEMATODE CONTROL

(Press Notice)

FEBRUARY 25, 1949.

The United States Department of Agriculture today announced that a Division of Golden Nematode Control has been created within the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to cooperate with State and local agencies in an effort to control and prevent further spread of this important pest. Leader of the new division is Harry L. Smith, said Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief of the Bureau.

Mr. Smith was born April 14, 1909, at Stamford, Conn. He attended public school in Stratford, Conn. He has had a wide range of entomological experience with the Department dating from August 1, 1930, when he was appointed with the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration as an agent on European corn borer control. Since then he was assigned to Japanese beetle and white-fringed beetle control programs with steadily increasing responsibilities. He has served since July 24, 1948 as leader of the golden nematode project with headquarters in Hicksville, N. Y.

The golden nematode, a serious pest of potatoes and tomatoes in Europe, was first found near Hicksville, on Long Island, in 1941. At that time, only one 40-acre field was known to be infested. Subsequent surveys conducted by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, have disclosed approximately 6,000 acres of agricultural land infested in Nassau County and in adjacent areas of Suffolk County, on Long Island. This area still represents the only known center of golden nematode infestation in the United States.

The golden nematode has been described as "a soil infesting organism, eel-like in shape, thin as the finest hair, and less than one-fiftieth of an inch long." In heavily infested soil thousands of them may attack the roots of a single potato plant. Experience in England, where this pest has been established for about 40 years, indicates that once a field becomes generally infested, potatoes cannot be grown profitably more often than 1 year in 5 or more.

DR. WALTER CARTER TO HEAD ORIENTAL FRUIT FLY INVESTIGATIONS IN HAWAII

(Press Notice)

JULY 12, 1949.

Dr. Walter Carter, of the Pineapple Research Institute, Honolulu, was appointed July 11, 1949 by the United States Department of Agriculture to organize and direct investigations toward control of the oriental fruit fly, it was announced today by Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. An expanded research program on the oriental fruit fly was made possible by new funds recently appropriated by Congress, Dr. Annand says.

The oriental fruit fly is a very serious and destructive insect pest in the South Pacific. It was recently found in the Hawaiian Islands. If introduced into the United States, this insect pest might be highly destructive to agriculture, particularly fruit growing, at least in the warmer parts of the country. The insect is believed to have been accidentally taken to the islands during the recent war in ships' stores or by casuals returning from Saipan, in 1944 or 1945. The pest has now spread over all of the islands. It is known to attack more than 100 different fruits, vegetables, nuts, seeds, and flowers, ranging from peaches to orchids. All fleshy above-ground fruits and vegetables, must be considered as potential hosts.

Dr. Carter's plan of research will be divided into five main lines, Dr. Annand said today. One problem concerns the habits of the insects, its ecology and biology, the climatic conditions under which it may be expected to thrive, its habits of migration, and the hosts that it attacks. A second line of research concerns treatment of infested agricultural products so that they may be transported safely into uninfested areas. In a third line of study, attempts will be made to find chemicals in the form of insecticides that will kill the insect in various stages. Both new and old insecticides will be tried, and traps and lures will be studied. In a fourth approach to the control of the pest, large-scale control and eradication studies will be made to furnish a background of information on which to base eradication or control programs should the insect ever gain entrance to the mainland. In still another line of investigation, natural control factors will be studied. Attempts will be made to utilize parasites, predators, disease, or any other biological factor that may reduce the number of the flies. For about a year,

Territorial and Federal agencies have had entomological explorers in Africa, India, Malaya, and Australia, searching for parasites of this fruitfly.

The following agencies will cooperate actively with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in this work: The Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station, the California Agricultural Experiment Station, the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, Territory of Hawaii, the Pineapple Research Institute, and the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

Dr. Carter will continue his connection with the Pineapple Research Institute, where his studies on insects affecting pineapple have received international recognition. He was an entomologist with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine from 1925 to 1930, in charge of investigations on the sugar beet leafhopper, an insect which carries curlytop of sugar beets, a destructive disease affecting that crop.

B. M. GADDIS, DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINE LEADER OF USDA, DIES

(Press Notice)

AUGUST 26, 1949.

B. M. Gaddis, 58, of 6713 North Washington Boulevard, Falls Church, Va., Leader, Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines of the United States Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, died just before midnight last night (August 25) at Arlington County Hospital of a cerebral haemorrhage.

Mr. Gaddis first entered Federal agricultural work in 1929. He was in direct charge of Federal-State cooperative road patrol operations in north Florida and south Georgia during the Mediterranean fruit fly eradication project in Florida to prevent movement of products likely to carry this insect. No flies were ever found north of the State of Florida, and eradication of this citrus insect pest became possible. In 1930 he was appointed to permanent duty with the Department as Associate Plant Quarantine Inspector, to aid in Mexican fruit fly quarantine procedures in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. When outbreaks of grasshoppers threatened crops in many agricultural areas of the midwest during summer months of 1934, he was placed in charge of procurement, mixing, and distribution of huge quantities of poisoned bait for their cooperative control. In the fall of 1934, he was appointed Leader of the Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines, the position he held when he died.

Mr. Gaddis' major contribution to agriculture in this country lay in his ability to organize, direct, and get under way insect and plant pest programs of an emergency nature. An example of this was during the 1934 grasshopper outbreak, during which more than 78,000 tons of poison grasshopper bait materials were made available to farmers in the affected areas within only a few days after funds had been made available for the emergency. At that time, this was the largest insect emergency control measure ever conducted in this country against a native insect. He had the early responsibility of the emergency measures taken against the white fringed beetle, phony peach and peach mosaic disease, citrus canker, golden nematode of potatoes, and many other similar threats to American agriculture. All these projects were in addition to his supervision of Federal-domestic plant quarantine procedures against dangerous insect and plant pests.

Through his efforts reorganization and broad improvements were brought about in plant quarantine procedures in both Federal and State governments. His connections in this regard are thoroughly known throughout the world, as well as in all agricultural departments in the States.

He was born on a farm near Suches, Ga., May 20, 1891. His formal agricultural education was obtained at the South Georgia State Agricultural College, Douglas, Ga., where he finished with honors. During 1909 to 1915, he taught in the public schools of Georgia. From 1916 to 1921, he was in charge of an experiment station of the Georgia State Board of Entomology, dealing with insects and diseases of cotton.

Mr. Gaddis was a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, and the American Phytopathological Society, and other scientific and professional organizations.

He is survived by his wife, the former Claudelle Lewis of Uvalde, Tex., four sons and a daughter, and three brothers, one of whom, Carl H. Gaddis of Lafayette, La., is also in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Rock Springs Congregational Church, 5010 Little Falls Road North, Arlington, Va.

NEW LEADER APPOINTED FOR USDA'S DIVISION OF DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINE

(Press Notice)

SEPTEMBER 6, 1949.

Roy G. Richmond, United States Department of Agriculture biologist, today was appointed leader of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine's Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines, it was announced at Washington, D. C., by Dr. P. N. Annand, chief of the Bureau. B. M. Gaddis, who led this Division, died recently. Mr. Richmond served as Mr. Gaddis' first assistant since 1938.

The Division acts for the Bureau in various plant pest control activities. Included among these are control and prevention of spread of the white-fringed beetle, eradication of the sweet potato weevil, control of phony and mosaic diseases of peach, and eradication of citrus canker. The Division also carries on the inspection in transit of plants and plant products moving interstate which are regulated by Federal domestic plant quarantines in an effort to prevent the distribution and spread of dangerous and destructive agricultural plant pests. All these activities are incident to the protection of the public, and agriculture, from insects and plant diseases.

Mr. Richmond, who lives at 902 North Fillmore Street, Arlington, Va., has been employed by the Bureau since 1938. He was born October 4, 1894, at Perth, Ontario, Canada. Mr. Richmond holds a bachelor of science degree from the Ontario Agricultural College (1923) and a master of science degree from Colorado State College (1928). He instructed in entomology, as an assistant professor, at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Tex., during 1923 and 1924. He was appointed deputy State entomologist of Colorado in 1924, and State entomologist of Colorado in 1936. During that time, he was chairman of the Plant Quarantine Committee of the Western Plant Board. He was elected chairman of the Board in 1937. He became a naturalized citizen on January 8, 1932.

During World War I, Mr. Richmond served from 1916 to 1919 with the Fifth Division of the Canadian Field Artillery as gunner and bombardier in England, France, Belgium, and Germany. King George V decorated him with the British Military Medal on the field of action for bravery. He also received the King's Medal and the Victory Medal.

Mr. Richmond is a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists and served for many years as secretary for the section on plant quarantines and pest control. He is also a member of the Washington Entomological Society.

Photographs of Mr. Richmond are available from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

SHEALS TO BE ASST. CHIEF OF BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY & PLANT QUARANTINE

(Press Notice)

OCTOBER 3, 1949.

The United States Department of Agriculture announced today the appointment of Ralph A. Sheals as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, effective October 1. Dr. P. N. Annand, chief

of the Bureau, said that Mr. Sheals succeeds Edmund Stephens as Assistant Chief of Bureau in Charge of Administration. Mr. Stephens is transferring to a similar position in the Department's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.

Mr. Sheals has long been associated with the Department of Agriculture. From 1917 to 1928 he was employed on white pine blister rust control work. He joined the Bureau's Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines in 1928, and was assistant leader of that Division from 1929 to 1942. During this period he shared in organizing the work of inspection of plants and plant products in transit to assure compliance with quarantines and aided in the direction of extensive cooperative control campaigns against insect pests and plant diseases such as grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, chinch bugs, white-fringed beetle, mole crickets, citrus canker, phony peach, and peach mosaic. From 1942 to 1947 Mr. Sheals was in charge of the Division of Gypsy Moth Control with headquarters at Greenfield, Mass. In 1947 he left the Department for a short period to engage in commercial pest control work, returning to the Bureau in 1948 to head the golden nematode control project, with headquarters on Long Island, N. Y. For the past year he has assisted the Assistant Chief of Bureau in Charge of Control in planning and administering the widespread and varied national control and eradication programs of insect pests and plant diseases.

In his new position Mr. Sheals will be responsible for administrative matters connected with the work of the Bureau. He was born at Brushtown, N. Y., March 26, 1893. He received training in forestry, with specialization in forest insects, at the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1917.

B. E. P. Q. 514, Revised

AUGUST 2, 1949.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, DOMINION OF CANADA

This revised summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Dominion of Canada has been prepared for the information of exporters of plants and plant products to that country and plant quarantine officials.

The circular was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the Consolidated and Revised Regulations of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act passed by Order-in-Council P.C. 2057, April 26, 1949, and other pertinent orders of the Canada Department of Agriculture. It was reviewed by Mr. W. N. Keenan, Chief, Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Newfoundland became a province of the Dominion of Canada on April 1, 1949. Importation of plant materials are covered by the following regulations, the same as any other Province of Canada. The information presented in B. E. P. Q. 554 is no longer applicable to shipments of plants and parts thereof to Newfoundland.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, DOMINION OF CANADA

BASIC LEGISLATION

THE DESTRUCTIVE INSECT AND PEST ACT

Revised Statutes of 1927, Chapter 47, as amended, An Act to Prevent the Introduction or Spreading of Insects, Pests and Diseases Destructive to Vegetation.

The General Regulations provide that no pest or disease, or plant infested with any pest or disease, shall be admitted into Canada. All plants are subject to inspection on arrival. Further provisions refer mainly to domestic matters relating to inspector's authority, certification of nursery stock and other plant products, methods of enforcing control measures, promulgation of Orders-in-Council, etc.

CONSOLIDATED AND REVISED REGULATIONS OF THE DESTRUCTIVE INSECT AND PEST ACT

Passed by Order-in-Council P.C. 2057, April 26, 1949, effective April 1, 1949

"THE DESTRUCTIVE INSECT AND PEST REGULATIONS"

PART I—GENERAL

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations,

(f) "Nursery stock" includes every kind and species of plant grown or used for ornamental purposes, propagation or cropping, except flower, vegetable and field crop seeds, onion sets, garlic bulbs or bulbils, mushroom spawn, and seed potatoes;

(g) "Pest" or "disease" includes any living stage of the numerous small invertebrate animals, except honey bees, belonging to the phylum Arthropoda (as, for example, insects, mites, ticks, centipedes), any form of elongated invertebrates lacking appendages, commonly referred to as worms (as, for example, nematodes), any form of protozoa, any form of fungi, (as, for example, rusts, smuts, molds, and yeasts), any form of bacteria, any form of viruses, or any form of similar or allied organisms, which may directly or indirectly affect, injure or cause disease in plants or parts thereof; and

(h) "Plant" or "plants" includes all members of the vegetable kingdom and any part or product thereof.

3. The introduction or admission of plants into Canada is permitted only as provided in these Regulations.

4. No person shall, contrary to these Regulations, sell, offer for sale, receive or dispose of any plant infested or infected with any pest or disease.

6. (1) The Minister may by special permit authorize the introduction or admission into Canada, for scientific and/or educational purposes, of any plant the introduction or admission of which is prohibited by these Regulations.

(Sections of regulations have been selected of interest to United States shippers.)

Powers of Inspectors

8. An inspector may enter upon any premises, lands, nursery, train, ship, aircraft, vehicle or other carrier where there is reason to believe that any pest or disease is or may be present, or where there are plants which prevent the successful control of any pest or disease.

11. An inspector may require any imported plants or any carrier thereof referred to in section 8, or any ship or other carrier of cereal exports, to be held for examination, and such holding shall be at the risk and charges of the owner.

12. Where, on inspection, any imported plants are found to be infested or infected with any pest or disease, the plants and containers thereof shall be destroyed in the presence of the inspector, returned to the shipper or subjected to treatment, at the discretion of the inspector; and where any carrier referred to in section 8 is found to be infested with any pest or is suspected of being infested, it shall be treated to the extent and in the manner deemed necessary by an inspector. When such action is necessary, due notice shall be given to the owner or his agent where ascertained. Any charges or risk associated with such treatment or other action shall be the responsibility of the owner.

PART II—ADMISSION OF PLANTS INTO CANADA

A. NURSERY STOCK

Permit Requirements

1. (1) Before any nursery stock may be imported, an application for a permit shall be filed with the Chief, Division of Plant Protection, Science

Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Every such application shall be signed by the importer and shall specify:

(a) The quantity and kind of the nursery stock;

(b) The country and locality therein of origin;

(c) The destination of the nursery stock;

(d) The name and address of the consignor and consignee;

(e) Whether the nursery stock will be forwarded by freight, express or mail; and

(f) Air transportation when applicable.

(2) The importer shall notify the shipper of the number of the permit.

(3) The permit shall be presented to the Collector of Customs at the Customs port of entry before delivery of the nursery stock can be obtained.

(4) Subject to the provisions of section 6 of Part I hereof, no permit will be issued for any nursery stock the importation of which is prohibited by these Regulations.

Certificate of Inspection

2. (1) Every shipment of nursery stock originating in a country maintaining an inspection service shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued and signed by an authorized official of the country of origin, certifying that the nursery stock in respect of which the certificate was issued was thoroughly examined at the time of packing by the said official or his authorized agent and was found, or believed, to be free from any pest or disease.

(2) The original certificate of inspection shall accompany the waybill or bill of lading and shall be furnished to the inspector at the port of importation by the transportation company. In the case of shipments by mail, the certificate shall be enclosed within the container.

(3) Each container of nursery stock shall have attached thereto a copy of the certificate of inspection.

(4) Each certificate of inspection and copy thereof shall state the country, and the locality therein, where the nursery stock was grown, and the date of the inspection.

(5) Both the original certificate of inspection and the copy thereof shall bear the official seal of the authorized inspection service of the country of origin. The actual signature of the authorized official shall appear on the original certificate of inspection. On the copy thereof, the said signature may be either actual or reproduced.

(7) Special certificates required by specific Regulations herein shall be provided in addition to the foregoing, and the original certificate shall accompany the waybill or bill of lading and a copy of the certificate shall be attached to each container.

Marking of Containers

3. Each container of nursery stock, in addition to bearing a copy of the certificate of inspection, shall be clearly marked with the name and address of the consignor and of the consignee and the permit number, and shall also bear a declaration showing the quantity and kind of nursery stock contained therein, unless such information is duly included on the copy of the certificate of inspection.

Ports of Importation

4. (1) Nursery stock originating in any country, imported into Canada other than by mail, shall be routed only through any one of the following ports:

St. John's, Newfoundland
Halifax, N. S.
Saint John, N. B.
Montreal, Que.
Ottawa, Ont.
Niagara Falls, Ont.
Windsor, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.
Estevan, Sask.
Lethbridge, Alta.
Vancouver, B. C.

(2) Nursery stock in small quantities may be imported by mail or air

express or air freight through the following ports, in addition to those listed in subsection (1):

Toronto, Ont. Victoria, B. C.
London, Ont.

(3) An importer intending to bring in nursery stock by mail shall indicate the fact on the application for permit. A mailing label will then be furnished to the importer with the permit. The importer shall forward this label to the shipper, who shall attach it to the outside of the package of nursery stock.

Import Inspection

5. (1) Nursery stock entering Canada shall be inspected at one of the ports of importation designated in section 4 before being allowed to proceed to destination, unless otherwise directed by an inspector.

Treatment of Infested or Infected Nursery Stock

6. If, on inspection, any nursery stock is found to be infested or infected with any pest or disease, it shall be subjected to treatment or destroyed, to the extent deemed necessary by the inspector. Any case, package and packing in which such nursery stock has been contained shall also be treated or destroyed. At the discretion of the inspector and where no apparent danger exists, condemned nursery stock may be returned to the shipper, but all details and costs with regard to the return of such nursery stock shall be arranged between the importer and the shipper.

Reshipment of Foreign Nursery Stock from the United States to Canada

In an exchange of views with the Division of Plant Protection of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, regarding the reshipment of foreign nursery stock from the United States to Canada, that Division has emphasized the requirement of certification summarized in Circular B. E. P. Q. 514.

The Canadian regulation stipulates that all plant material for propagation purposes imported from any country shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by an authorized inspector in that country. The Division of Plant Protection informs us that importations into the United States, cleared from customs and released into the domestic commerce of the United States and then reshipped to Canada, are regarded as United States exports and should be covered by certificates of inspection according to B. E. P. Q. 514.

We are also informed that under the same regulation shipments which have physically arrived in the United States but which were refused entry on account of pests cannot be entered into Canada upon reshipment there from the United States because a certificate of inspection as to freedom from pests obviously could not be issued by an authorized official in this country.

B. PROHIBITED IMPORTS

9. (1) The importation into Canada of the following plants is prohibited:

(a) Potatoes (*Solanum* spp.) for seed or other purposes, from Europe, the Azores Islands, the Canary Islands and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

(b) Plants, except seeds, of five-leaved species of the genus *Pinus* and their horticultural varieties, from all countries.

(c) Plants, including grafts, cuttings and seeds of *Ribes americanum, Ribes bracteosum, Ribes hudsonianum, Ribes nigrum* and *Ribes petiolare* and their horticultural varieties, except the fresh fruit thereof, from all countries.

(d) Plants, except seeds, of all species and varieties of the genus *Larix* from countries other than the United States of America.

(e) Plants, except seeds, of all species and varieties of the genera *Ulmus* and *Zelkova* including logs, burls or wood with bark attached whether in the raw or manufactured state, from all countries.

(f) Plants, including the seeds of all species, hybrids and horticultural

varieties of barberry, in the genera *Berberis, Mahonia and Mahoberberis*, except such species, hybrids and horticultural varieties which have been determined on the authority of the Dominion Botanist to be immune to black stem-rust of wheat, *Puccinia graminis* Pers., from all countries.

(g) Plants, including the seeds of all buckthorns included in the genus *Rhamnus*, except such species which have been determined on authority of the Dominion Botanist to be immune to crown rust of oats, *Puccinia coronata* Cda., from all countries.

(2) The importation into the Province of British Columbia of plants, except seeds, of all species, hybrids and horticultural varieties of the genus *Corylus* (hazel, cob and filbert) from the States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, and all States of the United States east thereof, is prohibited.

C. RESTRICTED IMPORTS

10. The importation into Canada of the following plants and other matter is prohibited except in accordance with the provisions and restrictions set forth in this section:

Potatoes

(1) Potatoes (*Solanum* spp.), for seed or other purposes, from the States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland, unless the shipment is accompanied by a certificate signed by an authorized State or Federal official establishing that the potatoes comprised therein were grown outside of any area that has been quarantined for the wart disease, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb) Perc.

(The requirement of fumigation for potatoes from the State of California has been revoked and potatoes may now come forward from California without restriction.)

Plants, etc. from Gypsy and Brown-tail Moth Areas

(3) All nursery stock from Gypsy and/or Brown-tail moth areas, including all plants for the purpose of propagation or further growth; the foliage of conifers, holly and laurel, except when used in floral funeral pieces; forest products, including logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railway ties, cordwood, lumber, and stone and quarry products from the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, and from such areas of the States of New York and Pennsylvania as may be regulated from time to time under the Gypsy and Brown-tail Moth Quarantine maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture or by a State Department of Agriculture, unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection, issued and signed by an authorized officer of the United States Department of Agriculture or a State Department of Agriculture, establishing that the shipment was examined and found free from infestation by the Gypsy and/or Brown-tail moth.

Chestnut Plants

(5) All species, hybrids and horticultural varieties, including the seeds, of the genus *Castanea* from Europe, Asia and the United States of America, unless each importation is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of the country of origin to the effect that the plants or seeds covered by the certificate originated in a district believed to be free from the chestnut bark disease, *Endothia parasitica* (Murr) A.A., or that the species, hybrids or horticultural varieties included in the shipment are believed to be resistant to the said disease.

Virus Diseases of Stone Fruits

(6) All species, hybrids and horticultural varieties of cherry, choke-cherry, peach and nectarine, including trees, cuttings, scions, budsticks, seeds and cherry pollen from the United States of America, unless

(a) Each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture establishing that the material included in the shipment originated in, and was shipped from, a nursery that had been inspected by an authorized officer, and

that the virus diseases Little Cherry and Albino Cherry are not known to occur, either in the nursery or within twenty miles of its boundaries; and

(b) Each shipment of peach and/or nectarine stock is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture establishing that the material included in the shipment originated in, and was shipped from, a nursery that had been inspected by an authorized officer, and that the virus disease Phony Peach is not known to occur either in the nursery or within one mile of its boundaries; and

(c) Each shipment of peach and/or nectarine stock to the Province of British Columbia is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture establishing that the material included in the shipment originated in, and was shipped from, a nursery that had been inspected by an authorized inspector, and that the disease Peach Yellows is not known to occur, either in the nursery or within one mile of its boundaries.

Hosts of Oriental Fruit Moth

(7) All species, hybrids and horticultural varieties, including the flowering forms of almond, apple, apricot, cherry, chokecherry, hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.), nectarines, peach, pear, plum and quince trees, plants or parts thereof, including the fresh fruit and seeds thereof, into the Province of British Columbia from the United States of America, unless

(a) Each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture establishing that the material included in the shipment originated in, and was shipped from, a nursery in a district which had been inspected by an authorized officer, and that the Oriental Fruit Moth, (*Grapholitha* (*Laspeyresia*) *molesta* Busck), is not known to occur, either in the nursery or the district; or

(b) Each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture establishing that the material included in the shipment was fumigated with methyl bromide as prescribed hereunder:

Fresh Fruit

At 80° F. 1 lb. methyl bromide per 1,000 cu. ft. of space for 2 hrs.
At 70° F. 1.5 lb. methyl bromide per 1,000 cu. ft. of space for 2 hrs.
At 60° F. 2 lb. methyl bromide per 1,000 cu. ft. of space for 2 hrs.
At 50° F. 2.5 lb. methyl bromide per 1,000 cu. ft. of space for 2 hrs.
At 40° F. 3 lb. methyl bromide per 1,000 cu. ft. of space for 2 hrs.

Trees, Plants or Parts thereof

At 70° F. 2 lb. methyl bromide per 1,000 cu. ft. of space for 4 hrs.
At 60° F. 3 lb. methyl bromide per 1,000 cu. ft. of space for 4 hrs.

Corn and Corn Products from the United States

(The restriction on clean shelled corn has been removed from the Corn Borer regulation, and shelled corn may now be shipped from the United States to any part of Canada without restriction.)

(8) (a) All corn stalks, including sorghums, broomcorn and popcorn, whether used for packing or other purposes, green sweet corn, corn on the cob, and corn cobs, into the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, from the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina and all States east and north thereof in the United States of America, unless

(i) The corn and corn parts specified herein have been manufactured or processed in such a manner as to eliminate all risk of carriage of the European Corn Borer, *Pyrausta nubilalis*, Hbn., or

(ii) Each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an officer of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture, establishing that each such shipment has been fumigated in a vacuum or air-tight vault as prescribed in the schedule hereunder.

(b) Shipments from States other than those specified herein shall be accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized State or Federal official, establishing that the corn or corn parts specified herein were grown in a State in which the European Corn Borer, *Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn., is not known to occur.

FUMIGATION SCHEDULES

For broom corn, corn stalks and corn cobs

(i) VACUUM FUMIGATION

Vacuum fumigation under sustained reduced pressure throughout the exposure period, following introduction of the fumigant, of not more than two inches of absolute mercurial pressure (28-inch vacuum at sea level) with one or other of the following two fumigants:

Hydrocyanic acid gas (HCN)

Temperature of the vault and commodity to be not less than	*Pounds per 1000 cu. ft. of space*	*Exposure period*
60° F.	2.5	Not less than 3 hours

Methyl Bromide (CH_3Br)

Temperature of the vault and commodity	*Pounds per 1000 cu. ft. of space*	*Exposure period*
60° F. or above	2.5	2.5 hrs.
50° F.—59° F.	4	2.5 hrs.
40° F.—49° F.	5	2.5 hrs.

(ii) ATMOSPHERIC FUMIGATION IN AN AIR-TIGHT VAULT

Methyl bromide (CH_3Br)

Temperature of the vault and commodity	*Pounds per 1000 cu. ft. of space*	*Exposure period*
60° F. or above	2.5	16 hrs.
55° F.—59° F.	3.0	16 hrs.
50° F.—54° F.	3.5	16 hrs.
45° F.—49° F.	4.0	16 hrs.
40° F.—44° F.	4.5	16 hrs.

For dried corn including seed corn and popcorn on the cob

(i) VACUUM FUMIGATION:

The temperatures, dosages and exposure period shall be as for broom corn, corn stalks and corn cobs. (See also "Note" following).

(ii) ATMOSPHERIC FUMIGATION IN AN AIR-TIGHT VAULT

Methyl bromide (CH_3Br)

Temperature of the vault and commodity	*Pounds per 1000 cu. ft. of space*	*Exposure period*
60° F. or above	1	12–18 hrs.
60° F. or above	3	4 hrs.
50° F.—59° F.	4	4 hrs.

For green sweet corn on the cob

ATMOSPHERIC FUMIGATION ONLY WITH METHYL BROMIDE (CH_3Br)

Temperature of the vault and commodity	*Pounds per 1000 cu. ft. of space*	*Exposure period*
70° F. or above	2.5	2.5 hrs.
60° F.—69° F.	3	3 hrs.
50° F.—59° F.	3	4 hrs.

NOTE (1) Adequate ventilation of the fumigant from the products shall be provided before the shipment is released for movement.

(2) A fan shall be used in atmospheric vaults to provide adequate distribution of the fumigant.

(3) Methyl Bromide (CH_3Br) should not be used to fumigate seed corn at temperatures below 50° F., or when the moisture content of the seed is over 12%.

(A copy of the certificate of fumigation issued by the United States Department of Agriculture is required for each shipment originating in coun-

tries other than the United States of America and transshipped from a port in the United States or for broomcorn from countries other than the United States of America shipped from storage in the United States.)

PLANTS FROM HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

(10) All nursery stock and plants for ornamental purposes or propagation with sand, soil or earth about the roots from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, unless

(a) The sand is clean ocean sand;

(b) The sand, soil or earth is accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized officer of the United States Department of Agriculture establishing that the sand, soil or earth has been so processed that no pest risk is involved; and

(c) Each shipment of plants without soil is accompanied by a certificate of inspection in accordance with section 2 of Part II.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

(11) All fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw states; raw peel of fruits of all genera, species and varieties of the subfamilies *Aurantioideae, Rutoidea* and *Toddalioideae,* of the botanical family *Rutaceae;* cut flowers; rice straw; and mango seed, from the Territory of Hawaii, unless accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of the United States Department of Agriculture, establishing that each such shipment is free from infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly, *Ceratitis capitata* Hendl., the melon fly, *Dacus cucurbitae* Coq., the Oriental fruitfly, *Dacus dorsalis* Hendl., and all other insects, pests or diseases specified in Quarantine 13 of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

WHEAT FROM CERTAIN STATES OF THE UNITED STATES

(13) All species and varieties of wheat, including straw, bran and chaff from the States of Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, Wyoming and New York, unless a permit for each importation has been procured by the importer from the Chief, Division of Plant Protection, and each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized State or Federal official establishing that the material covered by the certificate was harvested in a locality where the disease Dwarf Bunt, (race of *Tilletia caries* (D.C.) Tul.), is not known to exist. The application for permit shall give the names and addresses of the importer and exporter, the quantity and kind of material to be imported and the purpose of importation. The permit and certificate shall be presented with the other entry papers before release of the shipment will be permitted by Customs; Provided, however, that this paragraph shall not apply to wheat seed imported for scientific purposes by universities, agricultural colleges, and Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture from similar institutions, State or Federal Departments of Agriculture in the States specified.

PART III—IMPORTATIONS OF INSECTS, PESTS OR DISEASES FOR SCIENTIFIC OR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

1. The importation into Canada of living insects, pests and diseases is prohibited except in accordance with the provisions and restrictions set forth hereunder;

Any living stage of the numerous small invertebrate animals except honey bees, *Apis mellifica* L., belonging to the phylum Arthropoda (as for example, insects, mites, ticks, centipedes), any form of elongated invertebrates lacking appendages, commonly referred to as worms, (as, for example, nematodes), any form of protozoa, any form of fungi, (as, for example, rusts, smuts, molds, and yeasts), any form of bacteria, any form of viruses, or any form of similar or allied organisms which may directly or indirectly affect, injure or cause disease in plants, from all countries, unless

(a) The proposed importation is to be used for scientific or educational purposes only;

(b) An application is submitted to the Chief, Division of Plant Protection, providing the names and addresses of the consignee and consignor, and scientific names of the pest or disease, the institution or place of origin, quantity,

number of containers, the purpose of the importation and the name and address of the institution where the material will be used;

(c) The application is approved by the Dominion Entomologist or Dominion Botanist, or under the authority of either;

(d) A permit is issued by the Chief, Division of Plant Protection, or his duly authorized representative;

(e) The importation is routed through one of the ports specified in section 4 of Part II, or through Belleville, Ontario, or other port of importation as may be later established;

(f) The forwarding label issued with the permit, designating the port through which the importation shall be routed, has been forwarded by the importer to the shipper and attached to the outside of each container; and

(g) A release certificate issued by an authorized inspector at the port of importation is presented by the importer with the permit at the Customs port of entry.

2. (1) Every importation authorized under section 1 is subject to inspection at the port of importation and may be held for further examination if, in the opinion of the inspector, such importation includes insects or other organisms not specifically covered by the permit.

(2) Every importation held for further examination pursuant to subsection (1) shall, if found to include insects or organisms not specifically covered by the permit, be refused entry or destroyed.

EXPORT CERTIFICATION OF GRADE FOR CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

(Regulation under the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act. Acts, Orders and Regulations Chapter 62 of the Statutes 1935, Revised 1947. Administered by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Division.)

The following fruits and vegetables are required to be accompanied by a Government Inspection Certificate ("D certificate") stating that, at the time and place of direct shipment to Canada, the produce "meets Canadian import requirements": Apples, apricots, asparagus, beets or carrots without tops, cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, cherries, grapes, head lettuce, onions without tops, parsnips, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, potatoes, rhubarb (field grown), rutabagas and tomatoes. The above-noted "Government Inspection Certificate" is issued by inspectors of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration. Shippers of the above fresh fruits and vegetables should be referred to that agency. An export certificate (Form EQ 375) is not required.

B. E. P. Q. 511, Supplement No. 2

FEBRUARY 9, 1949.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CHILE

Ministry of Agriculture, Law No. 9,006 September 8, 1948.
Published in the Diario Oficial and Effective October 9, 1948.

PLANT QUARANTINE LAW

This new plant quarantine law of Chile revokes the Decree-Law No. 177 of December 31, 1924, some of which was quoted on page 1 of B.E.P.Q. 511 under the heading BASIC LAW. There is no indication that the General Regulations and Special Quarantines listed in B. E. P. Q. 511 have been changed, except as noted in Supplement No. 1. The present law is drawn up under six titles and 47 articles. Pertinent portions of the law follow.

The law controls the importation, exportation and movement within Chile of agricultural products and products that might be harmful to them. Measures for the control of pests in Chile are included.

Every plant product coming from a foreign country is subject to inspection by the Department of Plant Quarantine of the Bureau of Agriculture. All foreign commodities considered dangerous to plant life must be accompanied by a sanitary certificate and, when so required, a certificate of origin, both provided by the competent authorities of the country whence they come. Likewise exports of plant products from Chile must be certified for export by the Department of Plant Quarantine.

The law applies to all plant products, including plants, cuttings, roots, stems, rootstocks, flowers, fruits, seeds, bark, wood, or any other part of a plant, in its natural state or processed, capable of harboring plant pests or of being such in itself; and to commodities dangerous to plants, including plant products, living organisms, containers, soil, and any other medium capable of being harmful itself or of carrying agricultural pests.

Plant or agricultural pests are defined as any organism whether alive or of a special nature, such as a virus, capable of being harmful directly or indirectly to plants or their products.

The methods of control provided under Law 9,006 include (1) quarantine or isolation by the Department of Plant Quarantine for the period during which the material is potentially dangerous to plant life, or until it is decided whether it can or can not be safely imported into or transported within the country; (2) the elimination or destruction of all or a portion of commodities which may harbor or themselves constitute pests to plant products; and (3) treatments such as disinfection or disinfestation of commodities dangerous to plants in order to destroy the harmful agents of which they are the carriers, whether they are actually causing damage or disease or are simply accompanying the goods. If the degree of infection or infestation makes it necessary, the commodities may be reexported, confiscated or destroyed, at the expense of the importer.

Other articles of Law 9,006 refer to the internal measures for the control of injurious insects and plant diseases in Chile, certification of Chilean products for export, inspection procedures, cooperation with Customs in the enforcement of the law, transit of plants and plant products, penalties, etc., all of domestic interest primarily.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 396, Supplement No. 4

MAY 4, 1949.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

IMPORTATION OF CONIFEROUS PLANTS

By Executive Decree No. 5636 of February 6, 1949, published in the Dominican Official Gazette No. 6895 of February 12, 1949, the importation of coniferous plants and parts thereof (alive or dead) was prohibited. This measure was taken to prevent the introduction of plant diseases affecting pines.

Whenever shipments of coniferous plants and parts thereof are accompanied by certificates to the effect that the material is not infected with disease, or if the plants, or parts thereof, are disinfected upon arrival, the importation is authorized by the Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Colonization as provided by this decree.

(The above decree sent by the American Embassy in Ciudad Trujillo, amends Decree No. 1185 of September 20, 1929, to be noted on page 4 of B. E. P. Q. 396.)

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 420, Supplement No. 3

JULY 18, 1949.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

IMPORTATION OF LIVING PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS

The following restrictions on the importation into Finland of living plants and parts of plants are in addition to those concerning the importation of potatoes given on pages 6 and 7 of B. E. P. Q. 420. The list of plant pests

in the Decree of June 5, 1925 (B. E. P. Q. 420) has been nullified and superseded by the list presented below.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE RESOLUTION No. 396

EFFECTIVE MAY 20, 1947

1. To prevent the introduction into Finland of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*), potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), potato nematode (*Heterodera rostochiensis*), and other injurious plant diseases, the importation and through transit of living plants and parts thereof, such as bulbs, roots of ornamental plants, tubers, rhizomes, fruit trees, berry bushes, ornamental trees and bushes, greenhouse plants, as well as their plants and slips, onions, tomatoes, fresh roots and vegetables, and raw sugar beets, is permitted on the following conditions:

Shipment should be made in new containers;

Shipment should be accompanied by a certificate prepared by the plant control authorities in the exporting country, and issued not more than 15 days in advance of shipping date, stating:

(a) Sender's and addressee's name and addresses;

(b) Name and address of place of cultivation and packing;

(c) Number of packages;

(d) Name of product (name of species) and amount;

(e) That the plants or parts of plants are free from Colorado potato beetle, as well as from the injurious insects and plant diseases mentioned in the decree in force (see following list) and that the plants are otherwise healthy;

(f) That the Colorado potato beetle, potato wart and potato nematode do not exist on the place where the plants and parts of plants were cultivated or packed, and that during the last 10 years no Colorado potato beetle has been found within a radius of 20 kilometers, nor any potato wart or potato nematode nearer than 5 kilometers to the place of cultivation or packing.

2. In cases where the terms regarding minimum distance stated in 1 (f) cannot be fulfilled, importation will be permitted only on condition that the exporting country employs absolutely safe, and, by Finland's plant-protection authorities, recognized methods for disinfection of the exported goods, and that the disinfection is carried out under official control.

3. The plants and parts of plants mentioned in "1" may be imported only through Helsingfors and Abo.

4. A duplicate of the certificate mentioned in "1" prepared by the plant protection authorities should be mailed to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Division of Plant Diseases and Injurious Insects, Dickursby, one week in advance of shipment; it should also report on the possible date and place of landing of the shipment.

5. In cases where the certificate is not correctly filled in, or where missing, the Customs authorities shall withhold the shipment and inform the importer. Importation may be refused and the shipment returned, disinfected or destroyed under supervision of the plant protection service. All costs shall be borne by the importer.

6. This resolution does not cover the importation of potatoes which is governed by resolution of September 27, 1935 (see B. E. P. Q. 420).

LIST OF PLANT PESTS

Decree regarding Plant Infestations No. 309, Helsingfors, April 11, 1947 repealing that of June 5, 1935.

By virtue of Section 3 of the Plant Protection Law, the following shall be considered plant pests against which measures may be taken as provided by said law:

1. *Puccinia graminis*, black stem rust
2. *Synchytrium endobioticum*, potato wart
3. *Phytophthora infestans*, late blight of potato
4. Virus diseases of potato and tomato
5. *Plasmodiophora brassicae*, clubroot of crucifers
6. *Peronospora schleideni*, downy mildew of onion
7. *Pseudomonas tumefaciens*, crown gall

8. *Venturia inaequalis*, apple scab
9. *Sclerotinia fructigena* or S. laxa, brown rot
10. *Podosphaera leucotricha*, powdery mildew of apple
11. *Nectria galligena*, European canker
12. *Taphrina pruni*, plum pockets
13. *Sphaerotheca mors-uvae*, gooseberry mildew
14. *Gloeosporium ribis*, anthracnose
15. *Didymella applanata*, raspberry spur blight
16. Thysanoptera, thrips
17. *Taeniothrips inconsequens*, pear thrips
18. *Trialeurodes vaporariorum*, greenhouse whitefly
19. *Eriosoma lanigerum*, wooly apple aphid
20. *Aspidiotus perniciosus*, San Jose scale
21. Coccidae, mealybugs and scale insects
22. *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*, Colorado potato beetle
23. *Phaedon cochleariae*, mustard beetle
24. *Xyleborus dispar*, European shot hole borer
25. *Ceutorhynchus quadridens*, cabbage seedstalk curculio
26. *Calandra oryzae* or *C. granaria*, rice or granary weevil
27. Tribolium spp., flour beetles
28. *Blastodacna putripennela*, pith moth
29. *Gracilaria azaleella*, azalea leaf miner
30. *Incurvaria capitella*, currant shoot borer
31. *Incurvaria rubiella*, raspberry shoot borer
32. *Xystophora micella*
33. *Ephestia kuhniella*, Mediterranean flour moth
34. *Merodon equestris*, narcissus bulb fly
35. *Diarthromyia chrysanthemi*, chysanthemum midge
36. *Paratetranychus pilosus*, European red mite
37. *Tarsonemus fragariae*, European strawberry mite
38. *Bryobia praetiosa*, clover mite
39. *Rhizoglyphus echinopus*, bulb mite
40. Acarina, mites and ticks
41. *Eriophyes ribis*, currant bud mite
42. *Eriophyes piri*, pear leaf blister mite
43. *Heterodera rostochiensis*, golden nematode (potato)
44. *Heterodera marioni*, root knot nematode

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

B. E. P. Q. 403, Revised, Supplement No. 2

FEBRUARY 7, 1949.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

Ministerial Order of November 19, 1948
Ministers of Agriculture and of Finance and Economic Affairs
Published in the Official Journal December 4, 1948

SAN JOSE SCALE REGULATIONS

The above order is concerned mainly with imports of living plants and parts thereof, including fresh fruits, which may carry San Jose scale. Shipments of lily bulbs from Japan are also included and Japanese beetle mentioned. There is very little change in orders which have already been made available by the Ministry of Agriculture regarding shipments of plants and fruit from the United States. It supplements the information on pages 2 and 8 of B. E. P. Q. 403, Revised.

LIVING PLANTS AND PARTS THEREOF

Article 1. The importation into France is prohibited of living plants and parts thereof (trees, shrubs, nursery products, cuttings and other plant parts) originating or coming from the following countries where the presence of *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus* (San Jose scale) has been established: South Africa, Algeria, Germany, Argentina, Austria, Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Spain, the United States of America, Hungary, Hawaii, Italy,

Japan, Mexico, Portugal, Rumania, Switzerland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and New Zealand. This prohibition applies to containers which are used for transporting the above items.

FRESH FRUITS

Article 2. The entry into France of fresh fruits originating in, or coming from, countries infested by the San Jose scale, is authorized, provided:

1. That the entry is made through the customs offices listed in the Order of June 18, 1948 (see Supplement No. 1 to B. E. P. Q. 403, Revised) or other ports subsequently designated.

2. That the shipments be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate in Form 1 (Identical with EQ–926) issued by competent authorities of the country of origin guaranteeing that the fruits are not carriers of San Jose scale.

3. That sanitary inspection be effected at the customs by an agent of the Plant Protection Service who will grant free entry if the fruits are found to be healthy, or order their destruction or return abroad in the contrary case.

Article 3. Deals with regulations affecting countries free from San Jose scale.

EXCEPTIONS

Article 4. Derogations to the terms of Article 1 may be made as follows:

1. Under specified conditions, permits may be granted by the Minister of Agriculture, for the import of live plants or parts thereof, for study or research.

2. Lily bulbs from Japan.

Article 5. Transit through French territory.

1. Imports must be through customs stations as above.

2. Shipments must be securely packed to prevent leakage, e.g. cases, barrels, light wooden boxes.

3. Transfers from ship to shore will be under the supervision of the Plant Protection Service.

Article 6. Refers to countries free from San Jose scale.

Article 7. All previous regulations governing the entry into and transit through France of live plants and parts thereof, including fresh fruits, which may differ from the present Order, are hereby rescinded.

Article 8. Designates responsible officers and states that the Order will be effective 90 days after its publication in the Official Journal. The effective date is therefore March 4, 1949.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 403, Revised, Supplement No. 3

OCTOBER 4, 1949.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

Ministerial Order of August 1, 1949.
Minister of Agriculture.
Published in the Official Journal August 10, 1949.

Order relative to the control of animal and vegetable pests of plants.

Article 1. List A, annexed to Order of August 1, 1946, is hereby completed, as follows:

WORMS

Heterodera rostochiensis Woll: golden nematode of potatoes.

Accordingly the golden nematode should be added to the list of parasites under "A" on page 4 of B. E. P. Q. 403, Revised.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 416, 2d Revision, Supp. No. 1

NOVEMBER 22, 1949.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

The Importation of Forest Trees (Prohibition) Order of 1949.
The Importation of Plants (Amendment) Order of 1949.

Recent orders issued in Great Britain, effective October 15, 1949, have revoked the Importation of Elm Trees and Conifers (Prohibition) Order of 1933 which appears on page 10 of B. E. P. Q. 416, Second Revision. These orders prohibit the landing in Great Britain (England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) of any living plant, including trees and shrubs, and the roots, layers, cuttings and other parts of a plant, except the fruit and seeds thereof, of the genus Castanea, and of the following genera of the order Pinaceae, viz., Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus, Pseudotsuga, Sequoia, Thuja and Tsuga, except for instructional, scientific or similar purposes under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the agricultural authorities. The importation of the genus Populus is also prohibited except under license.

The new orders require some changes in the certificate form in the Second Schedule of B. E. P. Q. 416, and in paragraph 5 (4). In the latter paragraph the words, "the genus Ulmus" should be deleted and the words, "of the genus Castanea, or of the genus Populus," substituted. The same substition should be made in the paragraph in the certificate form under the Second Schedule which certifies to the contents of the shipment.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 445, Supplement No. 5

AUGUST 12, 1949.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, GUATEMALA, CENTRAL AMERICA

IMPORTATION OF CITRUS PROPAGATING MATERIAL PROHIBITED

A decree regulating the importation of citrus and other tropical fruits was published in the Diario de Centro America of August 1, 1949.

All importations are prohibited of citrus propagating material whether fruit, seed, or plants, as well as other tropical fruits which the Director General of Agriculture may find dangerous to domestic plantings. The Ministry of Agriculture, however, may grant licenses for importations of citrus and other stock which is intended for improving domestic plantings, provided that the material comes from countries not affected by destructive insects or disease.

The despatch to the State Department from Guatemala states: "The section of the decree which would prohibit importation of propagating material from countries where insects or diseases exist will probably not be construed to prevent the importation of healthy material from the United States".

This prohibition extends the list included under "Importation Prohibited" of B. E. P. Q. 445.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 404, Revised, Supplement No. 6

MAY 27, 1949.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, INDIA

HAY AND STRAW USED AS PACKING MATERIAL

According to Despatch No. 234, dated March 16, 1949, from the American Embassy in New Delhi, an official of the Indian Ministry of Agriculture stated that plant straw used as packing material should be certified as free from insects and other pests by the United States authorities.

Paragraph (d) under article 1 of Notification No. F. 320/35–A, of July 20, 1936, on page 5 of B. E. P. Q. 404, Revised, should therefore be expanded to include hay and straw used as packing material for any kind of shipment exported to India. (A Federal inspection certificate is required in Article 5.)

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 429, Revised

DECEMBER 27, 1949.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, INDONESIA

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Indonesia has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

The revision supersedes the original circular which dealt with the former colony, the Netherlands East Indies. It was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines from Despatch No. 377 furnished by the American Consulate General at Batavia, Java. The despatch was based on extracts of the regulations governing the importation of plants supplied by the Institute for Plant Diseases of the Provisional Federal Government in Indonesia.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, INDONESIA

BASIC LEGISLATION

Law of September 27, 1926, Article 2 (Staatsblad van Ned. Indie No. 427).

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Hevea brasiliensis, living plants and parts thereof (incl. seeds) from South America. (Law of Sept. 27, 1926, as amended by that of October 14, 1932.)

Hevea brasiliensis Mull. Arg. seeds, living plants and parts thereof from countries other than South America: Certificate of the phytopathological service of the country of origin affirming that the trees from which this material was obtained are free from *Dothidella ulei, Fusicladium macrosporum* Kuyper, *Phytophthora faberi Maub*, and *Phytophthora meadi* McRae. (Sec. V, art. 1 (4), Decree of Jan. 25, 1949, No. 360/L.V.)

Plant material other than that itemized in section IV of the Decree of November 3, 1926; Phytosanitary certificate by a competent official of the Government (or one of the branches thereof) of the country of origin. (Sec. V, art. 1, Decree of Nov. 3, 1926.)

Potatoes: Certificate of competent authority of country of origin affirming that the potatoes have been found free from wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) and that this disease does not occur in the field where the potatoes were grown nor within a radius of 500 meters therefrom. (Sec. V, art. 1 (2), Decree of Nov. 3, 1926, and the Decree of Oct. 21, 1929.)

Plant material from China: No certificate of competent authority required, but the shipment will be subject to severe inspection on arrival. (Sec. V, art. 1 (5), Decree of Nov. 3, 1926.)

Fruits from foreign countries (except China): Must be accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authority of that country of origin affirming

freedom from pests and diseases of cultivated plants; inspection on arrival and release only on issuance of an import permit. (Decree of October 21, 1929.)

Fruits assembled in the Netherlands for export to Indonesia: Phytosanitary certificate issued by the Phytopathological Service of the Netherlands. (Sec. V, art. 1 (6), Decree of Nov. 3, 1926.)

Cacao plants (*Theobroma cacao* L.) from America: Declaration by competent authority of country of origin that they were grown in Europe in European soil from seeds produced in America. (Sec. V, art. 1 (7), Decree of November 3, 1926.)

Flaxseed (*Linum usitatissimum*): Special permit required for its importation. (Sec. V, art. 1 (8), Decree of Jan. 1, 1934.)

Importation Unrestricted

Plant material itemized in section IV of the Decree of November 3, 1926.

Definitions

1. "Plant material" shall include seeds, fresh fruits, living plants, and parts thereof.

2. "Secretary" signifies the Secretary of State for Agriculture and Fisheries.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF LIVING PLANT MATERIAL TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF PLANT DISEASES AND PESTS

(Decree of the Governor-General, September 27, 1926; Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indie, No. 427, 1926.)

Imporatation of Hevea Plants and Seeds from South America

Article 1. Concerns the importation of Hevea plants and seeds from South America.

Importation of Other Plants Restricted

Article 2. (1) The importation of living plant material, other than that referred to in article 1 (without prejudice to the provisions of articles 4 and 7) is permitted only through the ports authorized for that purpose by the Secretary and with due observance of the provisions promulgated by him.

Article 3. Prescribes that the importer shall pay inspection fees.

Exceptions Provided For

Article 4. Under conditions to be imposed by him, the Secretary may permit the importation into Indonesia of plant material such as that referred to in article 2, in respect to which the provisions of this decree have not been observed.

Article 5. Provides for penalties for infractions of the regulations.

Article 6. Provides for the appointment of officials charged with the detection of infractions.

Special Exemptions

Article 7. This decree does not apply to the importation of:

(a) Living plant material for the importation of which special regulations are or will be established;

(b) Seeds obviously intended for consumption;

(c) Living plant material to be indicated by the Secretary.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Decree No. 9760-A-Z, Nov. 3, 1926, as amended)

SECTION I. AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Article 1. The Secretary has resolved to designate the following as ports of entry:

(a) For seeds, living plants, and parts of living plants: Tandjoeng Priok, Medan (Belawan Deli), Soerabaja and Makassar.

(b) For fresh fruits: Tandjoeng Priok, Semarang, Soerabaja, *Sabang*[5]

Palembang, *Djambi*[5], Medan (Belawan Deli), Pangkalpinang, Tandjoengpandan, Pontianak, *Lingkas (Tarakan)*[5], Samarinda, *Balikpapan*[5], Manado, Makassar, and *Sorong*[5].

(c) For potatoes: Tandjoeng Priok, Semarang, Soerabaja, Medan, *Lingkas (Tarakan)*[5], *Balikpapan*[5], Makassar, *Palembang*[5], *Pangkalpinang*[5], *Tandjoengpandan*[5], *Djambi*[5], *Sorong*[5].

[5] These ports are authorized only for the entry of commercial shipments. (See Decree of April 12, 1948, No. 365/H.A.D./L.V.)

(d) For tea seeds: Tandjoeng Priok, Medan and Palembang.

Sections II and III. Concern the appointment of technical inspectors.

SECTION IV. IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Living plant material to which the provisions of the Decree of September 27, 1926, are not applicable:

(a) Seeds of the following-named vegetables, herbs, fruits, and medicinal plants:

Anetheum graveolens L., dill
Anthriscus cerefolium Hoffm., chervil
Artemisia abrotanum L., southernwood
Asparagus officinalis L., asparagus
Capsicum annum L., red pepper
Cichorium intybus L., chicory, witloof
Coriandrum sativum L., coriander
Cynara scolymus L., globe artichocke
Foeniculum vulgare Hill, fennel
Fragaria spp., strawberries
Lactuca sativa L., lettuce
Lavandula (officinalis) vera D.C., lavendar
Leontodon, see *Taraxacum*
Lycopersicum esculentum Mill, tomato
Melissa officinalis L., balm
Mentha spp., mints
Ocimum basilicum L., basil
Origanum majorana L., majoran
Pastinaca sativa L., parsnip
Pimenta officinalis Berg., allspice
Pimpinella anisum L., anise
Portulaca oleracea L., purslane
Rheum rhaponticum L., rhubarb
Ribes spp., currants and gooseberries
Rosmarinus officinalis L., rosemary
Rubus spp., blackberries, raspberries
Rumex spp., sorrel
Salvia, spp., sage
Satureia spp., savory
Scandix—see *Anthriscus*
Scorzonera hispanica L., black salsify
Solanum melongena L., eggplant
Spinacea oleracea L., spinach
Taraxacum officinale Weber, dandelion
Tetragonia expansa Thunb., New Zealand spinach
Thymus vulgaris L., thyme
Valerianella olitoria Moench, cornsalad

(b) Seeds of ornamental plants belonging to the following genera:

Abutilon
Adonis
Ageratum
Agrostemma
Althaea
Alyssum
Amaranthus
Ammobium
Anemone
Antigonon
Anthirrhinum
Aquilegia
Arctotis
Aristolochia
Asparagus
Aster
Begonia
Bellis
Bidens
Boltonia
Boussingaultia
Buphthalmum
Cacalia
Calceolaria
Calendula
Campanula
Canna
Carduus
Celosia
Centauria
Chrysanthemum
Cineraria
Clarkia
Clematis
Clerodendron
Cobaea
Coleus
Convolvulus
Coreopsis
Cosmos (Cosmea)
Cuphea
Cyclamen
Cynara
Cynoglossum
Dahlia
Delphinium
Dianthus
Digitalis
Dimorphotheca
Eccremocarpus (Calampelis)
Eschscholtzia
Gaillardia
Gerardia
Gerbera
Gilia
Gloxinia
Gomphrena
Gypsophila
Helianthus
Helichrysum
Heliotropium
Helipterum (Acroclinium, Rhodanthe)
Hibiscus
Impatiens
Inula
Ipomoea
Kniphofia (Tritonia)
Leptosiphon
Linaria
Lobelia
Lynchnis

Matricaria	Phlox	Senecio
Maurandia	Physalis	Silene
Mediola	Poinsettia	Solanum
Mimulus	Portulaca	Stevia
Mirabilis	Potentilla	Stokesia
Myosotis	Primula	Streptocarpus
Nemesia	Pyrethrum	Tagetes
Nemophila	Quamoclit (Mina)	Thelesperma (Cosmidum)
Nicotiana	Reseda	Thunbergia
Nigella	Ricinus	Tithonia
Nycterinia	Rosa	Torenia
Oenothera	Rudbeckia	Trachelium
Passiflora	Salpiglossis	Tropaeolum
Pelargonium	Salvia	Verbena
Pentstemon	Sanvitalia	Vinca (Lochnera)
Perilla	Saponaria	Viola
Petunia	Scabiosa	Volutarella (Amberboa)
Phacelia	Schizanthus	Zinnia

(c) As amended by Decree No. 7345–A, August 12, 1929: No. 9760–A–Z, November 2, 1936 and No. 365/HAD/LV, April 12, 1948.

1. Vegetables, onions, bulbous plants (except potatoes), beets, and root crops intended for consumption or medicinal purposes;

2. Shallots and garlic;

3. Dried fruits and parts thereof, such as almonds, peanuts, grain, chestnuts, caraway seeds, cloves, Jesuit's nut (*Trapa bicornis* L., *T. natans* L., ling-kok), nutmegs, walnuts, pakwo, pepper, rice, etc., for consumption or medicinal purposes.

(d) Coconuts from which the husks have been removed.

(e) Spawn of edible mushrooms (Psalliota).

(f) Apples and pears, imported from the Netherlands by parcel post.

SECTION V. IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON PLANT MATERIAL

With respect to the permissible importation of living plant material into Indonesia, the following provisions are applicable:

Phytosanitary Certificate Required

Article 1. (1) The importation of the plant material referred to in article 2 of the Decree of September 27, 1926 (except as indicated in the following paragraphs) is permitted only when each shipment is accompanied by a certificate signed by a competent official of the government of the country of origin or one of the branches thereof.

(a) Indicating the species to which the plant material belongs or from which it was derived;

(b) The quantity and weight thereof;

(c) Affirming that at the time of shipment the said material was, according to his conviction, free from pests and diseases of cultivated plants.

Restrictions on the Importation of Potatoes

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the importation of potatoes is permitted only when each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by an official phytopathological institution of the country of origin affirming that the potatoes were found free from wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb) Perc.), and that this disease does not occur in the field in which the potatoes were grown, nor within a radius of 500 meters therefrom.

Disinfection of Certain Seeds Required

(3) With respect to the seeds of:

Allium spp., chive, garlic, leek, onion, shallot, etc.
Apium graveolens, celery
Brassica spp., brocolli, cabbage. cauliflower, kale, kohlrabi, mustard, pak-tsoi, pe-tsai, rutabaga, turnip, etc.
Cheiranthus, wallflower
Cochlearia, scurvygrass
Cucurbits, cucumber, melon, etc.
Daucus, carrot
Gossypium, cotton

Iberis, candytuft
Lepidium, cress, peppergrass
Lunaria, honesty
Matthiola, stocks
Medicago, alfalfa
Melilotus, sweetclover
(Nasturtium) Radicula-nasturtium-aquaticum
Onobrychis, sainfoin
Radicula armoracia, horseradish
Raphanus, radish
Sinapis, see *Brassica*
Sisymbrium, see *Radicula-nasturtium-aquaticum*
Trifolium, clover

without prejudice to the applicability of the other provisions of this decree, the importation into Indonesia of the above-named seeds and the packing material in which they were shipped is not permitted until they have been disinfected in accordance with the provisions of Sections II and III. (Sections II and III authorize the designation of inspectors of plants and of fresh fruits, respectively, at authorized ports of entry.)

The provision in the first paragraph of this article does not apply with respect to shipments of seeds of the plants named in that paragraph, if the declaration is made in the phytosanitary certificate issued by the Phytopathological Institute of the country of origin, that the seeds have been disinfected in a disinfection plant operating under the supervision of the service.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF HEVEA

(4) Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, the importation of seeds, living plants and parts thereof of *Hevea brasiliensis* is permitted only when the shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological institute of the country of origin, affirming that the trees from which the plant material was taken are free from the South American leaf disease *Dothidella ulei* (*Melanopsammopsis ulei* (Henn.) Stahel)—(*Fusicladium macrosporium* Kuyper) and from phytophthora leaf-fall diseases (*Phytophthora faberi* Maube, and *P. meadi* McRae), and that on the estate or estates where the said trees grew, since 1946 no material has been directly imported from countries where these diseases occur.

Paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 8, respectively, of this article provide (1) that plant material may be imported from China without the certificate prescribed by paragraph 1; (2) that fruits assembled in the Netherlands may be imported if accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological service at Wageningen; (3) that cacao plants (*Theobroma cacao*) from America may be imported only in the form of living cacao plants grown from seed in Europe in European soil; (4) that the importation of seeds of plants of the genus *Linum* is permitted only under a special permit granted by the Secretary of State of Agriculture and Fisheries under special conditions to be imposed in each case. (Flaxseed is known also as linseed and birdseed and pharmaceutically as *Semen lini.*) (Decree effective Jan. 1, 1934.)

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

Article 2. (1) The plant material referred to in the preceding article, and the containers, and packing material in which it was imported, will be allowed to proceed to the consignee only after having been inspected by the expert mentioned in Sections II and III, and found to be free from pests and diseases of cultivated plants; or if that be practicable, after it has been disinfected or otherwise freed from the organisms concerned.

Article 3, 4, 5 and 6. Concern the disposal of shipments of plant material on arrival.

Section VI. Fees for inspection and disinfection.

Section VII. Exemption of shipments of plant material intended for the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and institutions connected with that department.

Section VIII. Prescribes forms for import permits, reports of seizure, etc.

B. E. P. Q. 470, Revised

MAY 5, 1949.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, JAPAN

This revised digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Japan has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantine, from the Plant Quarantine Law No. 86, promulgated July 5, 1948, which repealed the Plant Quarantine Law No. 11 of March 25, 1914, and from Enforcement Regulations in Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 87 of September 1948, which abolished the Ministerial Ordinance No. 27 of 1914.

The information included in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, JAPAN

BASIC LEGISLATION

Plant Quarantine Law (Law No. 86, Promulgated July 5, 1948)

This law, in five chapters and 27 articles, provides for the prohibition or restriction of the importation of plants and plant products, injurious insects and plant diseases, and for inspection and treatment procedures, the establishment of a Plant Quarantine Council, and provides penalties for infractions of the law. Pertinent articles from the law follow.

DEFINITIONS

Article 1. The term "plant diseases" as used herein is defined to mean fungi, bacteria, virus, and other injurious plants that are injurious to plants, and the term "injurious insects" used herein is defined to mean insects, ticks, other arthropoda, nematoda, and other insect-like animals that are injurious to plants.

CERTIFICATION

Article 3. Plants specified in an ordinance (see p. 3), referred to as "designated plants", shall not be imported without being accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by a proper authority of an exporting country stating that to the best of his knowledge and belief the plants are not infected with plant diseases or injurious insects.

PROHIBITION

Article 4. In order to prevent the introduction of plant diseases or injurious insects, no person shall import any of the items specified below, referred to as "prohibited articles". However, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry may grant special permission to import such articles for research or experimental purposes.

1. Plants designated by an ordinance (see p. 3) which have been shipped from, or have passed through districts designated by an ordinance (see p. 3).
2. Plant diseases or injurious insects.
3. Soil or any plant with soil.

INSPECTION

Articles 5–7. All imported plant material must be submitted to plant quarantine officials for inspection at designated plant quarantine stations. Inspection may be waived for properly certified shipments.

Articles 8–9. The same procedure is to be followed with plant material arriving by mail. Mail importations must be small parcels .

Article 10. Plant quarantine officials are authorized to inspect any ship, vessel, airplane, warehouse, or other place, for designated plants, prohibited articles, etc., suspected of being infected with plant diseases or injurious insects. This includes passengers' baggage and personal effects.

TREATMENT

Article 11. Plant quarantine officials are authorized to sterilize or destroy plant material determined to be infected with plant disease or injurious insects.

The remaining articles of the Plant Quarantine Law deal with matters of domestic interest. Article 27 states "The Plant Quarantine Law (Law No. 11 of 1914) shall be repealed. * * *"

PLANT QUARANTINE LAW ENFORCEMENT REGULATIONS

(Agricultural and Forestry Ordinance No. 87, September 1948.)

DESIGNATED PLANTS

Article 2. Designated plants specified in Article 3 of the Law shall be as follows:

1. Living plants.
2. Living cut flowers, grafts, scions, cuttings, bedding plants, roots, stalks, leaves, or any part of a plant.
3. Bulbs.
4. Seeds, except soy-bean of Manchuria and cereals to be used as food.
5. Fresh fruits, exclusive of raw chestnut produced in China or Korea, and pineapples.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT AND INSPECTION

Articles 4–5. Any person who wishes to obtain a permit specified in the proviso of Article 4 of the Law shall make application in writing to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry through the Plant Quarantine Station. Applications for inspection shall be made without delay upon arrival of the plants, to the Plant Quarantine Station.

INSPECTION STATIONS

1. Sea Ports. Otaru, Hakodate, Tokyo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Shimizu, Tsuruga, Nagoya, Yokkaichi, Maizuru, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Moji, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Sasebo, Kagoshima.

2. Post Offices. Tokyo Central Post Office, Osaka Central Post Office, Yokohama, Shimonoseki, Moji and Nagasaki Post Offices.

PROHIBITED DISTRICTS AND PLANTS (Art. 4 (1) of the Law)

Fresh fruits (excluding pineapples) from districts where the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.) has been reported, including Hawaii and the West Indies.

Fresh fruits of cucumbers, watermelons, muskmelons, squashes, other Cucurbitaceous plants, tomatoes, kidney beans, and cowpeas, from districts where the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae* Coq.) has been reported, including Hawaii.

Fresh fruits of apples, pears, quinces, peaches, plums, apricots, cherries, and fresh fruits of walnuts and whole walnuts in a shell, from countries, including America, where the codling moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella* L.) is known to occur.

Fresh fruits of citrus, loquats, persimmons, plums, peaches, mangoes, papayas, longans, litchies, coromandel gooseberries, rose apples, malay apples, guavas, breadfruits, jack-tree, *Garcinia spicata*, avacado pears, *Erenga engleri*, *Solanum verbacifolium*, Brazil cherries, Anona plants, capsicums, betelnuts, and mature bananas, from Pacific areas where the mango fly (*Chaetodacus ferrugineus* Fabr.) has been reported. (*For Chaetodacus ferrugineus* Fabr. read *Dacus dorsalis* Hendl.)

Tubers of sweet potatoes from many countries, including America and the West Indies, to prevent the introduction of sweet potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius* Fabr.), sweet potato moth (*Omphisa anastomosalis* Guen.), and (*Euscepes postfasciatus* Fairm.)

Potatoes, eggplant, tomatoes, capsicums, and other Solanaceous plants and their fruits and tubers, from many countries, including North America, Hawaii and Guam, to prevent the introduction of potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* Perc.), powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea* (Wallr.) Lagerh.), ring rot disease of potato (*Bacterium sepedonicum* Spieck.), potato tuber moth (*Phthorimaea operculella* Zell.), and Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.).

Straws of wheat, barley, oats and rye, including straw-wrapper, straw-matting and other mattings for packing purposes, from several countries including North America, to prevent the introduction of Hessian fly (*Phytophaga destructor* Say.).

B. E. P. Q. 581 (Superseding P. Q. C. A. 306)

August 2, 1949.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, NEW ZEALAND

This revision of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Dominion of New Zealand has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

The summary was compiled from information received from Dr. Lee Ling, of the Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations, and from the Orchard and Garden Diseases Act, 1928, and Orders in Council issued pursuant thereto. The summary has been reviewed by the Director of the Division of Horticulture, New Zealand Department of Agriculture.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

Avery S. Hoyt,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, NEW ZEALAND

BASIC LEGISLATION

Orchard and Garden Diseases Act of 1908, as amended November 5, 1914, November 9, 1920, and the Orchard and Garden Diseases Act of 1928, and Orchard and Garden Diseases Amendment Act, 1940.

DEFINITIONS

"Disease" means any disease as defined in the Act.

"Fruit" means the edible product of any plant, and includes the peel, skin, or shell of such product, and also the seeds of such plant, whether such fruit is or is not attached to the plant.

"Plant" means any tree, flower, shrub, vegetable, or other vegetation.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Auckland, Wellington, Lyttleton, Dunedin, and Bluff.

CERTIFICATION

All fruits, plants and bulbs imported into New Zealand are required to be accompanied by a certificate from the competent authorities in the country of origin to the effect that they have been examined and found to be free from disease, and in some instances additional certificates may be required. The necessary certificates must be obtained by shippers and the original forwarded to the consignee in New Zealand or his agent. A duplicate copy of the certificate may be attached to, or enclosed in, the package.

INSPECTION

Upon arrival at any of the declared ports of entry in New Zealand, all importations of fruit, vegetables, plants, bulbs, and agricultural seeds are subject to inspection by an inspector appointed under the Orchard and Garden Diseases Act of 1928.

SPECIFIC REGULATIONS

Fruit

Importation of fruit from the Pacific Islands is subject to the following conditions:

(a) Pineapples, passion fruit, lemons and bananas, must be accompanied by an additional certificate that the fruit was shipped in a thoroughly green and unripe condition in clean new packages not previously used for any other purpose.

(b) In all other instances the usual certificate must certify further that the fruit is clean and free from fruit fly and is in clean new packages.

The importation is prohibited of fruit from any country where the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) is known to exist.

Grapes

Grapes from Canada and the United States of America must have a certificate of freedom from disease with a further certificate to the effect that no downy mildew or phylloxera is known to exist in, or within five miles of the vineyard where such grapes are certified by the shipper to have been grown, that no foliage or wood is attached to the grapes, and that they are packed in new clean packages. The shipper must also supply a similar certificate.

Vegetables

Kumaras (sweet potatoes) may be imported (except from Fiji and Tonga) provided the usual certificate of freedom from disease is endorsed to the effect that neither the sweet potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*), nor the white-spotted kumara weevil (*Euscepes postfasciatus*) are known to exist in the country of origin.

Tomatoes may be imported from the Pacific Islands provided that they are accompanied by the usual certificate of freedom from disease.

Seed potatoes are allowed into New Zealand provided that:

(a) They are in lots of not exceeding 12 pounds.

(b) They are addressed to the consignee in care of the Director of Horticulture Division, Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 3004, Wellington, New Zealand.

(c) The potatoes are grown in quarantine until released by the Director.

(d) A signed agreement to the quarantine by the consignee is delivered to the Director.

Potatoes for other than seed purposes must be accompanied by a certificate stating that they are entirely free from disease, and grown on premises not infected with disease.

Fruit Trees, Plants and Bulbs

The importation into New Zealand is prohibited of any plant named in any schedule to the Noxious Weed Act of 1908, and any other plant declared a prohibited plant by the Governor-General under the Introduction of Plants Act of 1927.

The prior permission in writing of the Minister of Agriculture is required before the introduction of any plant which, or any variety of which, is not commonly grown in or imported into New Zealand.

The importation of *Tourretia volubilis* and water hyacinth (*Eichhornia speciosa*) is prohibited.

Citrus trees and parts may be imported provided that they are accompanied by an additional certificate to the effect that the disease, citrus canker, is not known to exist in the country where the trees were grown and that citrus root rot (*Phytophthora citrophthora*) does not exist in the nursery in which the citrus trees were raised.

Apple, pear and quince trees from North America cannot be imported unless accompanied by an additional certificate to the effect that the country where such trees were grown is free from fire blight disease.

The Director of the Horticulture Division of the Department of Agriculture may, with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, introduce or grant permission in writing to any person to introduce into New Zealand from any country or place grape vines of special varieties or portions thereof, hop sets of any variety of hop plants and raspberry plants or portions thereof, including the fruit, subject to such conditions as the Director with the like approval may impose. (The Fruit and Plants Importation Amending Regulations 1949).

Other Bulbs and Plants

Apart from the foregoing, bulbs and plants may be imported from any country provided they are accompanied by a certificate to the effect that they are either:

(a) Free from disease.

(b) Have been wholly raised in an officially inspected nursery which for the time being has been declared by an inspector to be clean and free from disease.

(c) Have been fumigated, sprayed or dipped with suitable material as the case warrants.

Flower and Vegetable Seeds

Certificates are not required to accompany imports of flower and vegetable seeds.

Agricultural Seeds

Under the Seeds Importation Act, 1927, the following seeds must have a percentage of each consignment stained with a red coloring matter and be accompanied by a declaration certifying that the consignment has been stained to conform with the above act. The coloring matter used shall be either an alcoholic solution of saffranus or a specially prepared and effective fluid seed-staining dye.

Cocksfoot	5 percent of seed in each package
Ryegrass	10 percent of seed in each package
Alfalfa	10 percent of seed in each package
White clover	10 percent of seed in each package

These regulations apply only to packages of seed which exceed 28 pounds in weight.

Oats, barley, maize, wheat and other grain may be imported without restrictions.

Schedule of Declared Diseases

Fruit or plants found to be infected or infested with any of the following diseases or insects may be destroyed or shipped out of New Zealand, or fumigated or treated at owners' expense as deemed necessary.

Actinomyces scabies (Thax.) Guss., potato scab
Allium virus I. Marmor cepae, yellow dwarf disease
Alternaria solani (Ell. & Mart.) L. R. Jones and A. J. Grout, early blight of potato
Armillaria mellea Vahl., honey agaric, stringy rot of mushroom
Bacillus spp., potato wet rot
Bacillus amylovorus (Burr.) Trev., fire blight
Bacillus phytophthorus O. Appel, potato blackleg
Bacterium citri (Hasse) Doidge, citrus canker
Bacterium citriputeale C. O. Sm., citrus blast
Bacterium hyacinthi Wakker, yellow disease (bulbs)
Bacterium phaseoli E. F. Sm., bean bacterial wilt
Bacterium pruni, bacterial spot
Bacterium solanacearum E. F. Sm., potato bacterial wilt
Bitter pit of apples.
Cladosporium fulvum, tomato leaf blight
Colletotrichum circinans Berk., onion scab
Colletotrichum lindemuthianum (Sacc. and Magn.) Briosi & Cav., bean anthracnose

Corticium vagum (Berk. & Curt.) potato stem rot
Cylindrosporium chrysanthemi Ell. & Dearn., leaf blight
Dibotryon morbosum (Schw.) Theiss. & Syd. =*Plowrightia morbosa* (Schw.) Sacc., black knot
Diplocarpon rosae Wolf, rose leaf blotch
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kuhn) Filipjev, bulb eelworm
Erysiphe cichoracearum D.C., powdery mildew (hops)
Fusarium limonis Briosi, foot rot, collar rot
Fusarium lycopersici Sacc., fusarium wilt
Fusarium oxysporum Schl., potato dry rot, wilt
Fusarium spp., dry rots
Gloeosporium venetum Speg. = *Elsinoe veneta* (Burkh.) Jenkins, raspberry anthracnose
Glomerella cingulata (Ston.) Spauld. & Shrenk., bitter rot
Heterosporium echinulatum (Berk.) Cke., carnation leaf spot
Hypholoma fasciculare (Huds.) Fr., raspberry root rot
Mycosphaerella brassicicola (Fr.) Lindau, ring spot
Mycosphaerella grossulariae (Fr.) Lindau, leaf spot
Nectria galligena Bres., European canker
Peronoplasmopara schleideni = *Peronospora schleideni* Ung., Downy mildew (onion)
Phoma betae (Oud.) Frank = *Mycosphaerella tabifica* (P. & D.) Johns., dry heart rot, leafspot of beets
Phomopsis citri Fawc., melanose, stem end rot
Phragmidium disciflorum (Tode) J. F. James, rose rust
Phragmidium rubi-idaei (D.C.) Karst, raspberry rust
Phyllosticta apii Hals., celery leaf spot
Phytophthora (*Pythiacystis*) *citrophthora* (Sm. & Sm.) Leonian, brown rot
Phytophthora infestans (Mont.) DeBy,, late blight
Plasmopara viticola (Berk. & Curt.) Berl. & De Toni, downy mildew
Podosphaera leucotricha (Ell. & Ev.) Salm., powdery mildew of apple
Polyporus cinnabarinus (Jacq.) Fr., bark rot
Pseudomonas campestris (Pammel) E. F. Sm., black rot
Pseudoperonospora cubensis B. & C., downy mildew
Pseudoperonospora humuli Miyabe, downy mildew
Puccinia asparagi D. C., rust
Puccinia chrysanthemi Roze, rust
Sclerotinia cinerea (Bon.,) Schroet., blossom blight
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) Mass., watery soft rot of cabbage, lettuce drop, etc.
Septoria ribis Desm., currant leaf spot
Septoria rosae Dem., leaf scorch, leaf spot
Sphaerotheca mors-uvae (Schw.) Berk. & Curt., gooseberry mildew
Sphaerotheca pennosa (Wallr.) Lev., powdery mildew
Sporotrichum citri Butl., citrus scab
Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc., potato wart
Taphrina (*Exoascus*) *deformans* (Berk.) Tuli, peach leaf curl
Tranzschelia pruni-spinosae (Pers.) Diet., rust on prunes
Urocystis cepulae Frost, onion smut
Uromyces betae (Pers.) Lev., beet rust
Uromyces caryophyllinus (Schrank) Wint., carnation rust
Uromyces fabae DeBy., bean rust
Uromyces appendiculatus (Pers.) Lk., bean rust
Venturia inaequalis (Cke) Wint., apple scab
Venturia pyrina Aderh., pear scab

Anarsia lineatella Zell., peach twig borer
Anthonomus pomorum L., apple blossom weevil
Antonina crawi Ckll., cottony bamboo scale
Anuraphis tulipae (Fonsc.), tulip or iris root aphid
Aonidiella aurantii (Mask.), California red scale
Aphis pomi DeG., apple aphid
Aspidiotus camelliae Sign., greedy scale
Aspidiotus hederae (Vall.), oleander scale
Aspidiotus lataniae Sign., latania scale

Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst., San Jose scale
Asterolecanium variolosum (Ratz.), pit-making oak scale
Aulacaspis rosae (Bouche), rose scale
Brachyrhinus picipes Fal., raspberry weevil
Ceratitis capitata Wied., Mediterranean fruitfly
Ceroplastes destructor, Newst., white wax scale
Chionaspis citri Comst., snow scale
Chionaspis furfura Fitch, scurfy scale
Chionaspis quercus Comst., Oak scale
Chrysobothris femorata Oliv., flat-headed apple tree borer
Chrysobothris mali Horn, Pacific flatheaded borer
Chrysomphalus aonidum L., Florida red scale
Chrysomphalus rossi Mask., Ross' scale
Coccus elongatus (Sign.), long soft scale
Coccus hesperidum L., soft brown scale
Contarinia pyrivora (Riley), pear midge
Cylas formicarius Fab., sweetpotato weevil
Epidiaspis piricola (Del Guer.), Italian pear scale
Eriococcus araucariae Mask., araucaria scale
Eriophyes pyri Pgst., pear leaf blister mite
Eriophyes ribis Nal., currant gall mite
Eriosoma lanigerum (Hausm.), woolly apple aphid
Eumerus tuberculatus Rond., lesser bulb fly
Fiorinia fioriniae Targ., fiorinia scale
Frankliniella fusca Hinds, thrips
Grapholitha Saltitans (Watwd.) Mexican jumping-bean moth
Heliothis armigera (Hbn.), corn earworm, bollworm, etc.
Heliothrips haemorrhiodales (Bouche), thrips
Hoplocampa testudinea (Klug), apple sawfly
Hylemya antiqua Meig., onion maggot
Icerya purchasi Mask., cottony-cushion scale
Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr., Argentine ant
Lampetia equestria (F.), narcissus bulb fly
Lecanium persicae Fab., European peach scale
Lepidosaphes beckii Newm., purple scale
Lepidosaphes ulmi L., oyster-shell scale
Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Say), Colorado potato beetle
Lonchoea splendida Loew, tomato fruit fly
Macrosiphum rosae L., rose aphid
Myzus cerasi (F.), black cherry aphid
Myzus persicae (F.), green peach aphid
Myzus ribis L., currant aphis
Necrobia rufipes (DeG.), red-legged ham beetle
Oryzaephilus surinamensis (L), saw-toothed grain beetle
Parlatoria zizyphus Lucas, coccid
Phorodon humuli Schr., hop aphid
Phylloxera vitifoliae Fitch, grape phylloxera
Plodia interpunctella Hon., Indian meal moth
Porthetria dispar (L.), gypsy moth
Pseudaulacaspis pentagona (Targ.), white peach scale
Pseudococcus adonidum (L.), long-tailed mealybug
Pseudococcus brevipes (Ckll.), pineapple mealybug
Pseudococcus citri Risso, citrus mealybug
Pteronidea ribesi Scop., imported currant worm
Pulvinaria vitis (L.), cottony maple scale
Rhagoletis pomonella Walsh, apple maggot
Rhopalosiphum prunifoliae (Fitch), apple grain aphid
Rhyzoglyphus hyacinthi Bdv., bulb mite
Rhyzopertha collaris Erichson, apple tree borer
Saissetia hemisphaerica (Targ.), hemispherical scale
Saissetia nigra (Nietn.), black scale
Saissetia oleae (Bern.), olive scale (Black scale in California)
Saperda candida F., round-headed apple tree borer
Scolytus rugulosus (Ratz.), shot-hole borer
Taeniothrips inconsequens (Uzel), pear thrips
Tribolium castaneum (Hbst.), red flour beetle

B. E. P. Q. 502, Revised

NOVEMBER 28, 1949.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY

This revision of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Paraguay has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from Decree-Law No. 8,051 of July 31, 1941, Decree No. 10,189 of December 22, 1924, and parts of Law No. 581, December 3, 1923 and Law No. 672, October 3, 1924, which remain in force.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original text of the quarantines, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY

BASIC LEGISLATION

Organic Law for Agricultural Protection, Decree-Law No. 8,051, July 31, 1941.
Decree No. 10,189, December 22, 1941, by the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.
Law No. 581, December 3, 1923 and Law No. 672, October 3, 1924.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Banana and coffee plants, sugarcane and live palms.
Cottonseed by private persons.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

An Import Permit is required for plants, parts thereof, and agricultural products.

Cottonseed for experimental purposes requires a special permit.

All plants and plant products, including seeds, fresh fruits and vegetables, imported into Paraguay must be accompanied by a sanitary certificate issued on the basis of inspection made by authorized inspection officials. A certificate issued by an official State inspection service is acceptable.

Consular visa must be obtained on all certificates.

ORGANIC ACT
Decree-Law No. 8,051, July 31, 1941.

(Pertinent Articles follow.)

Article 2. Establishment of "Direccion de Defensa Agricola" (Bureau of Plant Protection).

Article 3. The Direccion de Defensa Agricola functions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, and has the following duties:

(a) The protection of agriculture from insect pests and diseases in accordance with the Organic Law and other regulations in force, taking all the necessary measures for that purpose.

(b) The control of the importation and exportation of plants, parts thereof, agricultural products, insecticides, fungicides, etc., so as to insure their soundness, purity and keeping qualities.

Article 4. The Direccion de Defensa Agricola will consist of three sections: Inspection, Pest Eradication and Plant Health.

Article 6. In accordance with the law the following are declared pests:

(a) Among those existing in the country:

Alabama argillacea (Hbn.)—cotton leafworm
Atta sp.—leaf-cutting ant
Bacterial rot of pineapple
Banana bacteriosis
Brusone disease of rice attributed to *Bacillus oryzae* associated with *Piricularia oryzae* Br. & Cav.
Conotrachelus denieri Hust.—cotton curculio
Cosmopolites sordidus (Germ.)—banana root borer
Desmia funeralis (Hbn.)—grape leaf folder
Elsinoe fawcetti Bitanc. & Jenkins—citrus scab
Pectinophora gossypiella (Saund.)—pink bollworm
Scaly bark of orange
Schistocerca paranensis Burm.—flying locust
Sugarcane mosaic

(b) Among those threatening to invade the country:

Anthonomus grandis Boh.—cotton boll weevil
Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.—San Jose scale
Bacillus manihotus Arthand. & Bev.—Bacterial wilt of cassava
Bud rot of palms attributed to Bacillus coli and associated fungi
Citrus root rot
Epicaerus cognatus Sharp—potato weevil
Infectious chlorosis of citrus
Phylloxera vitifoliae Fitch—grape phylloxera
Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.—potato wart

Article 7. The Executive Power has authority to add other insects and diseases to the preceding list upon advice from the Direccion de Defensa Agricola.

Article 9. The importation and exportation of plants, parts thereof, agricultural products, insecticides and fungicides is prohibited unless authorized by the Direccion de Defensa Agricola through a permit.

(Other articles refer to domestic regulations.)

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF COTTONSEED
(Law No. 581, December 3, 1923)

Article 1. Special permits are granted for the entry of cottonseed for experimental purposes.

Article 13. The importation of cottonseed by private persons is prohibited.

IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN PLANTS PROHIBITED
(Law No. 672, October 3, 1924)

Article 6. The importation of banana and coffee plants, sugarcane and live palms is prohibited.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry
Presidential Decree No. 10,189 of December 22, 1941

Article 1. The following regulations concerning the three divisions of Defensa Agricola (Agricultural Protection) are approved: General Inspection, Plant Health, and Pest Eradication, created by Article 4 of Decree-Law No. 8,051 of July 31, 1941.

CHAPTER I

INSPECTION GENERAL

Articles 2 to 5—Administrative procedure.

CHAPTER II

PLANT PROTECTION

Article 6. The Seccion Sanidad Vegetal (Plant Protection Division) will have the following duties:

(a) Control of the importation and exportation of living plants, living or dried parts of plants, seeds, fruits, vegetable products, etc.

(b) The inspection of nurseries, etc.

(c) The technical control and cleaning of seeds destined for planting, consumption or industrial use.

(d) Insecticides and fungicides as applied to plants.

(e) Study of the enemies and diseases of useful plants.

(f) The technical supervision of quarantine stations and plant observation posts.

(g) Testing insecticides and fungicides.

(h) Collection of diseases and pests of useful plants.

A. Control of the Importation and Exportation of living plants, living or dried parts of plants, seeds, fruits, plant products, etc.

Article 7. Every application for the inspection of seeds, living plants, living or dried parts of plants, plant products, etc., originating in foreign countries, must be accompanied by a satisfactory document (certificate) issued by the sanitary authorities of the country of origin.

Article 8. Customs to assist plant quarantine inspectors.

Article 9. If it is shown by inspection that material offered for entry is in a satisfactory sanitary state, the Sanidad Vegetal will issue a permit to the interested party releasing the importation. If not the Defensa Agricola will advise Customs that entry is prohibited and the material be reladen or destroyed under supervision of Sanidad Vegetal in the presence of the importer.

Article 10. If the sanitary condition of the material is in doubt it will be placed in a quarantine station under control of Sanidad Vegetal.

Article 11. Quarantined material will be released if it proves to be not infested with dangerous pests, or will be destroyed under supervision of Sanidad Vegetal if found to be infested.

Article 12. In the enforcement of the provisions of Article 9 of Decree-Law No. 8,051 Customs authorities will not permit the importation of living plants, living or dried parts of plants, seeds, tubers, cuttings, stocks for budding, etc., without approval of Sanidad Vegetal.

To this end all packages arriving in the country by boat, land or air, such as cargo, express, parcel post, samples without value, or material carried in personal baggage of passengers coming from foreign countries must be retained under customs custody until inspected by Sanidad Vegetal.

Articles 13 and 14. Pertain to exports.

B. Sanitary Inspection of Nurseries, etc.

Articles 15 to 24. Domestic procedure.

C. Technical control and cleaning of seeds intended for planting, consumption or industrial use.

Article 25. The cleaning of any kind of seeds intended for planting must be supervised by Sanidad Vegetal.

Articles 26 to 29. Further rules for cleaning seed and inspection of seed or grain storage. Penalties.

D. Insecticides and Fungicides. Articles 30 to 42.

CHAPTER III

PEST ERADICATION

Articles 43 to 48. Domestic control measures.

CHAPTER IV

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Articles 49 to 51. Powers of inspectors.

Article 52. Phytosanitary certificates, permits for the importation or exportation of plants, seeds, etc., must be approved by the Chief of Sanidad Vegetal or by the Central Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.

Article 53. Domestic procedure.

Article 54. Penalties.

CHAPTER V

CONSULAR FORMALITIES

Article 55. Certificates of origin and phytosanitary certificates must be visaed by Paraguayan consular officials.

Article 56. No document is eligible for a visa when it refers to plants, seeds, etc., whose importation is prohibited.

B. E. P. Q. 579

MAY 17, 1949.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, SAUDI ARABIA

The following summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Saudi Arabia has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in exporting plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, and is based on a despatch from the American Embassy in Jidda which contained a notification of the Saudi Arabian Directorate of Agriculture that appeared in the official Arabic language newspaper, Issue No. 1254, dated March 25, 1949.

S. A. ROHWER,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, SAUDI ARABIA

GENERAL REGULATIONS AND CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS

(Notification promulgated by Directorate of Agriculture in *Umm al Qura*, Issue No. 1254, March 25, 1949)

All importers of fruits, vegetables, shrubs, plants, etc., into Saudi Arabia, are notified that henceforth health inspectors will conduct an examination of every such consignment appearing at a Saudi Arabian port immediately upon its arrival before permitting it to enter the country. Every such consignment will be required to have a covering bill of health issued by competent authorities at the point of origin certifying that the cargo in question has been examined and found to be free of insect pests as well as fumigated at the port of export. Any consignment lacking such a bill of health must be returned to its source by the importer, or re-exported within one week of its arrival in Saudi Arabia.

B. E. P. Q. 418, Revised

MARCH 16, 1949.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

This revised summary of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Colony.

It was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantine, from Regulations made by the Governor in Council on July 15, 1941 and November 17, 1941 entitled "Plant Protection Regulations, 1941" as amended by Plant Protection (Amendment) Regulations, 1942 and 1943 respectively, and reviewed by the Agricultural Department of the Colony.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The ordinances concerned should be consulted for the exact texts.

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BASIC LEGISLATION

The Plant Protection Ordinance, 1940, empowers the Governor in Council to promulgate regulations prohibiting, restricting and otherwise regulating the entry of plants and other articles for the protection of plants.

The Plant Protection Regulations, 1941, of July 15, 1941, as amended by the Plant Protection (Amendment) Regulations, 1942 and 1943, made by the Governor in Council under section 15 of the above ordinance, revoke the Plant Protection Regulations of 1939 and prescribe new regulations which are hereinafter summarized as they apply to products from the United States.

INTRODUCTION

1. No animal or vegetable organism or other agent, not known to be generally distributed in the Colony, which is or is believed to be inimical to the growth of plants shall be imported into the Colony, and no plant or other article or thing which is or is likely to be infected or infested with any organism or other agent as aforesaid shall, when imported, be delivered to or taken possession of by the consignee or owner thereof until it has been declared free from such infection or infestation by a Plant Protection Officer. (Reg. 3)

SUMMARY

General Entry Requirements

2. Shipments of propagating material from all countries of the following plants: banana, plantain and all members of the genus *Musa*, cacao and all members of the genus *Theobroma*, citrus and all members of the tribe Citrinae, coffee, coconuts (except from the British West Indies), cottonseed and seed cotton, sugarcane, grasses and other members of the family Gramineae, hevea, soil for scientific investigation, all plant material, except cut flowers, arriving by airplane, must comply with the following conditions:—

a. Each consignment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (State or Federal). (See Par. 15)

b. Import permits issued in advance by the Director of Agriculture are required for above items. Permit numbers must appear on containers. (See Pars. 13 and 14.) Unrestricted items are listed in Par. 6.

c. Importations of planting material, unless of kinds specified in paragraph 6, may enter only through Port of Spain or Piarco and Cocorite airports. (See Par. 8)

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

3. Importations of the following are prohibited, except as provided in paragraphs 4 and 11, and as indicated below.

Allspice (*Pimenta* spp.) from the Greater Antilles. (Par. 16)

Bananas (*Musa* spp.) except bananas from the British West Indies and plantains from any source. (Par. 21)

Citrus spp. fruit, except from British West Indies not including the British Virgin Islands. (Par. 21a)

Coconuts (*Cocos nucifera* L.) except dry, husked nuts, copra, processed coconut fiber, meal and cake.

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.) except roasted coffee and raw coffee for transshipment. (Pars. 6 and 17)

Cotton lint, linters, cottonseed meal and cake from all countries except Great Britain, Eire, Canada and British West Indies. (Par. 19)

Bags and baling material which have been used to contain any part of the cotton plant. (Par. 20)

Sugarcane and other Gramineae, except cereals. (Par. 13)

Soil and dung (Par. 23)

IMPORTATION CONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED

4. Importations of propagating materials of the kinds specified below are prohibited, except under special permit issued in advance by the Director of Agriculture: (See Pars. 13, 14, and 15)

Banana, plantain and all members of the genus *Musa*
Cacao (*Theobroma* spp.)
Citrus (Citrus spp.) and all members of the tribe *Citrinae*
Coconuts (*Cocos nucifera* L.), except from British West Indies
Coffee (*Coffea* spp.)
Cottonseed and seed cotton
Gramineous seeds, plants and parts thereof
Hevea (*Hevea* spp.)
Plants in soil
Plant material by airplane (see Par. 12)
Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.), including seeds.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

5. Importations into the Colony of plants and plant products and their wrapping materials from the United States, other than those listed in paragraphs 3 and 4, may be permitted without certification requirements, although subject to inspection, treatment, quarantine, or destruction on arrival in the Colony. (See Par. 21 for Fruits and Vegetables)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

6. The following articles are exempted from the provisions of paragraph 8: (Reg. 8)

Commercial yeast

Dried, canned, candied or other processed fruit and vegetables

Dry hulled rice

Nuts (except coconuts)

Plant products which, having been cooked, parboiled or otherwise processed, are free from any animal or vegetable organism

Roasted coffee

Seeds of vegetables or ornamental plants from commercial seedsmen in the United States of America, United Kingdom, Eire, and Canada.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Definitions

7. In these Regulations:

"Plant material" means any tree, shrub, herb, vegetable, fern or moss or any part thereof and includes planting material;

"Planting material" means plants and all parts thereof which are capable of propagation, but does not include cereals and pulses. (Reg. 2)

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

8. In order to ensure compliance with paragraph 1, it is hereby provided that any plant, soil, dung, living insect, non-marine invertebrate animal or any accompanying packages brought to the Colony (except the articles or things specified in paragraph 6) and their containers or wrapping materials shall only enter the Colony through the port of Port of Spain or the Piarco or Cocorite airports which shall be the only ports authorized for the entry of such material: *Provided* that the Director of Agriculture may grant a permit authorizing the entry of any consignment of any plant or other thing aforesaid through any other Customs port of entry if, in his opinion, entry through such port is desirable or necessary.

Inspection on Arrival Required

Any such plant or thing aforesaid shall be declared to the Comptroller of Customs and Excise at the port of entry (or at the Post Office for mail packages) and shall be examined by a Plant Protection Officer before delivery to the owner or consignee, except for articles listed in paragraph 6. (Reg. 4)

Disinfection Required of Infected Importations

9. If, after examination of any plant or other thing to which paragraph 8 applies, the Plant Protection Officer considers that any such plant or thing is likely to infect any plant with any animal or vegetable organism or other agent which is or is believed to be inimical to the growth of plants, he may subject such plant or thing to treatment as a precautionary measure against the introduction of any animal or vegetable organism or other agent as aforesaid and may cause such plant or thing to be fumigated or otherwise disinfected or to be destroyed completely or to the extent deemed necessary and in his presence. All cases and packages in which such plant or thing has been contained shall likewise be disinfected or destroyed.

No compensation shall be payable in respect to the destruction of, or damage to, any plant or thing (including packages) as a result of the exercise of the powers conferred by this paragraph. (Reg. 6)

Quarantine Required

10. A Plant Protection Officer may order any plant or thing, to which paragraph 8 applies, to be held until an examination can be made or to be for-

warded to the Plant Quarantine Station for examination, treatment or detention.

The importation, detention or treatment of any plant or thing to which paragraph 8 applies, shall be entirely at the risk of the importer and all charges for storage, cartage, and labor, incidental to inspection and treatment, other than the services of the Plant Protection Officer, shall be borne by the importer. (Regs. 7 and 9)

Scientific Importations Permitted

11. Notwithstanding any prohibition or restriction contained in these regulations, the Director of Agriculture shall have power to issue permits for the importation into the Colony of any plant or thing for the use of the Department of Agriculture, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, the Plant Quarantine Station, or the Research Station of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. (Reg. 10)

Permit Required for Plant Material Importations by Airplane

12. Plant material (excepting cut flowers and the articles specified in paragraph 6) shall not be brought to the Colony by airplane whether for importation or transshipment, except under the following conditions: (Regs. 24, 25 and 26)

a. Plant material consigned to a destination in the Colony by airplane shall not be admitted unless a permit for such importation has previously been issued by the Director of Agriculture, and the admission of such material shall be subject to the conditions prescribed in such permit.

Planting material specified in paragraph 13 when imported by airplane shall, in addition, be subject to the requirements of paragraphs 13, 14 and 15.

b. Persons who propose to undertake the regular transshipment to destination outside the Colony of plant material brought to the Colony by airplane shall make application in writing to the Director of Agriculture for a permit authorizing such transshipment. Applications must state the classes or kinds of plant material which it is proposed to transship and the country or countries of origin of such material.

No plant material brought to the Colony by airplane shall be transshiped in the Colony unless covered by a permit from the Director of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph and the circumstances of the importations and transshipments shall be subject to the conditions prescribed in the permit.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

IMPORTATION CONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED

Propagation Materials Allowed Under Permit

13. The importation into the Colony of the plants, parts thereof, or articles of the kinds specified below shall not be allowed: Provided that planting material may enter if a permit for such importation has previously been granted by the Director of Agriculture for such separate consignment, and subject to the conditions prescribed in such permit: (See pars. 14 and 15)

Bananas (*Musa* spp.) except fruit of plantains
Cacao (*Theobroma* spp.)
Citrus (*Citrus* spp.) and all plants of the tribe *Citrinae*
Coconuts (*Cocos nucifera* L.)
Coffee (*Coffea* spp.) except roasted beans, and as provided for in paragraph 17
Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) (See Par. 18)
Gramineous plants and parts thereof (including seeds), except cereals
Hevea spp.
Plants growing in or accompanied by soil
Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.) including seeds. (Regs. 12 and 30)

Conditions of Permit Issuance and Shipping Requirements

14. The following conditions shall be observed by persons contemplating importing any of the planting material specified in paragraph 13.

a. A written application for a permit shall be made to the Director of Agriculture specifying the quantity, kind and value of the planting material, the country and locality of origin, the name and address of the consignee and consignor and whether shipment will be made by freight, mail, airmail or air express.

b. When a permit has been granted, the importer shall furnish the shipper with the number of the permit which must be marked on the container.

c. Each container of the articles cited in paragraph 13, shall, when imported, bear the name and address of the consignor and consignee, and the number of the permit referred to in b. above. (Reg. 13)

Phytosanitary Certificate Required for Specific Materials

15. In the case of consignments of planting material listed in paragraph 13 originating in a country maintaining a plant inspection service, a certificate signed by an official of the inspection service (State or Federal) shall be attached to the bill of lading or shall be forwarded to the consignee by the shipper. This certificate shall specify the country and locality of origin of the planting material, the number and description of the packages, the treatment (if any) to which the planting material covered by the certificate has been subjected and must contain a statement to the effect that the planting material has been found, or is believed to be, free from organisms or other agents harmful to plants.

The consignee or his agent shall deliver the permit granted by the Director of Agriculture and the certificate mentioned above to the Comptroller of Customs and Excise at the port of entry (or at the Post Office in the case of mail packages) before delivery of the consignment can be obtained. (Reg. 13)

ALLSPICE

16. The fruit and all other parts of allspice (*Pimenta* spp.) shall not be imported into the Colony from any island of the Greater Antilles. (Reg. 23)

COFFEE

17. Raw coffee (*Coffea* spp.) shall not be brought to the Colony except for transshipment. The transshipment of raw coffee arriving by airplane shall be subject to the provisions of paragraph 12. If raw coffee arrives by sea, neither the coffee nor the packages containing it shall be brought ashore. (Reg. 32)

COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS

Import Permit Required for Cottonseed and Seed Cotton

18. Cottonseed and seed cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) shall not be imported into the Colony unless a permit for such importation has previously been granted by the Director of Agriculture. Such importations shall be subject to the conditions prescribed for planting material in paragraph 13. (Reg. 19)

Cotton Lint, Linters, etc., Prohibited

19. Cotton lint, cotton linters, cottonseed meal and cake shall not be imported from the United States and all other countries except the United Kingdom, Eire, British West Indies and Canada: *Provided* that nothing in this regulation shall prevent the importation of manufactured cotton goods, prepared cotton wool or other processed cotton or of cotton lint and linters contained in factory-made mattresses and other manufactured articles. (Reg. 20)

Used Sacks Prohibited

20. Used or second-hand bags, sacks, baling material or other packages or containers which have contained or are reasonably suspected of having contained any part of the cotton plant, shall not be imported into the Colony. (Reg. 21)

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

No Certification Required

21. Fresh Fruits (except plantains which are not affected by this paragraph, and except fruit imported as planting material under the provisions of paragraph 13) shall not be imported into the Colony, except from the United States of America, Canada, Eire, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the British West Indies and specific articles from British Guiana: *Provided* that—

Citrus and Bananas Prohibited

a. Citrus fruit shall be imported only from the British West Indies (But not from the British Virgin Islands).

b. The fruit of the banana (*Musa* spp.) shall be imported only from the British West Indies. (Reg. 14)

22. Fresh vegetables from any country of the mainland of America south of the United States of America shall not be imported into the Colony except under a permit for such importations previously granted by the Director of Agriculture and subject to the conditions or restrictions specified in such permit. (Reg. 18)

SOIL AND DUNG

23. Soil (not covered by a permit issued under paragraph 13) or dung shall not be imported into the Colony, except for scientific purposes under a special permit and conditions prescribed by the Director of Agriculture for every consignment. The special permit must be produced to the Comptroller of Customs and Excise before delivery of the consignment can be secured. (Regs. 27 and 28)

B. E. P. Q. 497, 2nd Revision

March 22, 1949.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Venezuela has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the export of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from a translation of the Law of June 18, 1941, and a translation of Resolution No. 4 of the Plant Quarantine Service published in Gaceta Oficial No. 22799, December 20, 1948, furnished by the American Embassy in Caracas, Venezuela. The revision has been reviewed by the plant quarantine authorities in Venezuela.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and sufficiently complete for its purpose up to the time of its preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

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Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

BASIC LEGISLATION
(Law of June 18, 1941)

Article 2 of this law authorizes the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria) to promulgate prohibitive and restrictive measures and otherwise regulate the importation and transit of plants and plant products, to establish ports of entry, and to require treatment, quarantine, or destruction of infested products.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

Resolution No. 4. Plant Quarantine Service

(Gaceta Oficial No. 22799, December 20, 1948)

Art. 1. All live plants or live parts of plants used for reproduction, planting or ornament are subject to the regulations established herein.

Art. 2. It is understood that "live plant parts" means any portion or section of individual plants capable of reproduction such as cuttings, roots, buds, branches, sprouts, leaves, fruits, etc.

IMPORT PERMIT

Art. 3. All persons or corporations who desire to import live plants or the live parts of same must request a permit from the Division de Sanidad Vegetal del Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria at least fifteen days in advance.

Art. 4. In this request it must be recorded:

a. Name and quantity of each species or variety of live plants or plant parts it is desired to import.

b. Name and address of the horticultural establishment which will supply these living plants or plant parts.

c. The exact locality where it is intended to plant this material specifying the Municipio, Distrito, Estado or Territorio. If the planting is to be made in an urban zone, the name of the city, the street and the number of the house must be given.

d. The means by which the importation is to be made—sea or by air, etc.

e. The use to which the material is to be used: immediate sale, planting, propagation, decoration, etc.

f. Name and address of the person or his representative to whom the permit is to be sent if granted.

CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS

Art. 5. All shipments of live plants or plant parts whose introduction has been authorized by the Division de Sanidad Vegetal must arrive in the country accompanied by an official certificate issued by competent officials of the country of origin, which will contain the statement that the material is free of pests and diseases harmful to agriculture and will record the number of the permit issued by the Division de Sanidad Vegetal for said importation.

CONSULAR VISA

Art. 6. The certificate to which the preceding article refers must arrive in the country properly legalized by the Venezuelan Consul in the country of origin.

FREEDOM FROM SOIL

Art. 7. All live plants or plant parts that arrive in the country must be completely free of earth and sand.

NEW CONTAINERS

Art. 8. All live plants or plant parts must arrive in the country properly packed or conditioned in completely new receptacles, containers or packages.

VEGETABLE SEEDS AND SEED POTATOES

Art. 9. Vegetable seeds and potatoes for seed are exempt from the above requirements.

UNAUTHORIZED SHIPMENTS

Art. 10. All live plants or plant parts that arrive in the country without their introduction having been authorized by the Division de Sanidad Vegetal of the Ministry of Agriculture will be destroyed without the right of any claims on the part of those interested. For this destruction the sanitary conditions of the shipment will not be considered.

INFESTED SHIPMENTS

Art. 11. All live plants or plant parts which upon being inspected prove to have any pest or disease which has not been proved to exist in Venezuela will be destroyed without previous notification.

AUTHORIZED PORTS

ART. 12. Live plants or plant parts may only be imported through the ports of La Guaira, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, Carupano, Ciudad Bolivar and San Antonio de Tachira.

ART. 13. Penalties.

ART. 14. The customs authorities and the port inspectors of the Plant Quarantine Service are charged with the enforcement of this resolution.

SPECIAL QUARANTINES

The following restrictions on the importation of various plants and plant products were issued in official resolutions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Development.

CITRUS PLANTS, ETC.

Resolution No. 3, March 18, 1947, prohibits the importation into Venezuela of all citrus plants, including fruits, cuttings, seeds and buds, on account of a new disease of citrus (tristeza, quick decline) occurring in some other countries. The Ministry may import citrus plants and parts thereof for experimental purposes.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE

Resolution No. 5, June 20, 1947, prohibits the importation of fruits, vegetables, plants and parts of plants on persons or in the baggage of individuals. It is also prohibited to sell these articles from ships in Venezuelan ports.

NATURAL FLOWERS

Resolution No. 1, June 23, 1948, prohibits the importation of natural flowers on account of the danger of introducing numerous pests, as yet unknown in Venezuela, which are transmitted easily by flowers.

SUGARCANE

Resolution of August 7, 1948, prohibits the importation of sugarcane plants or live parts thereof. The importation of all necessary sugarcane planting material may be made only by the Ministry.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period January 1 to December 31, 1949, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act as follows:

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States* v. *Frank Horak*, De Ridder, La., in the interstate shipment of seed cotton from Crosby, Harris County, Tex., to a point outside the regulated area, which movement is prohibited, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere. The imposition of sentence was suspended by the court and the defendant was placed on five years unsupervised probation.

PUERTO RICAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States* v. *Andres Christian*, Mayaguez, P. R., for shipping via airplane from Mayaguez, P. R., to a point outside the regulated area, prohibited articles consisting of 18 fresh mangoes, falsely manifested as candy, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25.

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States Customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Mrs. Florez de Hernandez	Douglas, Ariz	1 potted plant	$ 1.00
Jose Molina	do	24 tomato plants and 24 chili plants	2.00
Gregoria Cota de Garcia	Nogales, Ariz	1 plant, 2 bulbs, and 10 plant cuttings.	1.50
Francis C. Vda de Morales	do	2 pcs. sugarcane, 4 cactus cuttings, 5 chrysanthemum plants, 3 sweet limes, 2 fig trees, 2 olive trees, 3 shrubs, 1 fig tree cutting, 1 olive tree cutting, 1 mint plant, 1 unknown tree, 1 pound fresh citrus leaves, and 6 succulents.	4.10
Felipa Santiago	do	4 guavas, 1 tangerine, 1 lime, 12 plants and cuttings, and 4 lots of seeds.	1.00
Francisco Tamayo	do	22 pomegranates and 6 sweet limes	2.00
Mrs. Inez Dominquez	Brownsville, Tex	4 geranium cuttings and 9 misc. bulbs.	1.00
Juan Solis	do	3 sweet limes	1.00
Ignacio Morales	do	2 avocado seeds	1.00
Manuel Moreno	do	5 oranges	1.00
Jose Luna	do	1 mango	1.00
J. K. Junkins	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
H. M. Rittenhouse	do	8 mangoes and 1 cactus plant	1.00
Lela Reyes de Villarreal	do	3 sticks of sugarcane, 5 pkg. plant seeds and 7 mangoes.	.75
Helen Allen	do	1 mamey	1.00
Joe Falcon	do	3 stalks sugarcane	1.00
Wm. H. Bryan	do	9 avocado seeds	1.00
Maria Ramirez	do	1 plant	1.00
Alfonso Trevino	do	9 guavas	2.00
Miguel Perez Rivera	do	7 avocados with seed	3.00
Domingo Rosas	do	32 sugarcane nodes	1.00
Miguel Reyna	do	4 tangerines	1.00
Luis Garcia Longoria	do	3 oranges	1.00
Francisco Mendes	do	2 oranges	1.00
Mrs. Pedro Flores	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Miss Julia Flores	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Juan B. Garcia	do	5 Hibiscus plants	1.00
Navor Rodriguez	do	10 Cactus plants	1.00
Juan H. Guerrero	do	15 Geranium cuttings	1.00
Henry M. Holderness	do	8 apples, 4 quince, and 3 oranges	1.00
Jose L. Perez	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Jose Sanchez	do	12 avocados with seed	1.00
James Leick	do	3 mango plants, 3 gardenia plants, and 7 unknown plants.	5.00
Maria Dolores Vda. de Garcia	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
T. J. Mireur	do	12 avocados with seed	1.65
Candelario Hernandez	do	1 orange	1.00
Mrs. E. C. Arriola	do	1 pkg. plant cuttings	1.00
Mrs. Andrea L. Allen	do	60 plant cuttings	1.00
Lucia L. Gomez	do	2 oranges	1.00
Leonora R. de Jaime	do	2 avocados with seed and 1 orange	1.00
Francisca Sanchez	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Mariana Salas	do	1 plant	1.00
Teodora Rodriguez de Aredondo	do	9 plants	1.00
Andrew Sanchez	do	3 pounds potatoes and 4 oranges	1.50
Jose Siller, Jr	do	1 orange	1.00
Mrs. Julia Meave	do	4 fig tree cuttings and 2 ounces flower seed.	1.00
Carmen E. Trevino	do	2 tangerines	1.00
Cesario Aguilar	do	7 oranges	1.00
Lucrecia Rivera	do	2 oranges	1.00
Manuel Najera Garza	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Maria Luisa Ruben	do	3 oranges and 1 avocado with seed	1.00
Capt. Candelario Garcia	do	6 mangoes	6.00
Salvador Torres	do	5 avocados	1.00
Jovita Rivera de Soto	do	1 mango and 1 mamey seed	1.00
Jose Soto de Lopez	do	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. Gerlad Nelan	do	18 oranges and 5 avocados	1.40
Domingo Gonzalez	do	3 avocados and 3 mangoes	2.00
Mrs. Cruz de los Santos	do	7 mangoes	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Maria Ofelia Mann	Brownsville, Tex	1 mango	$ 1.00
Maria Corona Rivera	do	do	1.00
Encarnacion Rodriguez	do	do	1.00
Carmelita Morales	do	do	1.00
Felipa Chamberlain	do	do	1.00
Jesus Navarro	do	4 avocados	1.00
Lorenza Galvan	do	114 avocados with seed, 4 plums, and ¼ lb. citrus seed.	4.79
Angel Olses	do	10 avocados	1.00
Juan Vasquez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Vicente Casanova	do	do	1.00
Adelina Cruz	do	do	1.00
Raymundo Briones	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Rosa S. Villa	do	do	1.00
Juan Garcia	do	do	1.00
Leonardo Acosta	do	do	1.00
J. R. Cardenas	Del Rio, Tex	5 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Juanita Cerda	Eagle Pass, Tex	6 plants	1.00
Samuel G. Arredondo	do	3 pounds green peppers and 7 pounds tomatoes.	2.00
Jul Jeff Fechner	do	3 oranges and 2 tangerines	1.00
Gonzalo Rodriguez	do	2 oranges	1.00
Luz Ureste Hernandez	do	10 oranges	1.00
Josefina Espinosa	do	1 orange	1.00
Emilio Castillo A	do	2 avocados	1.00
Josefina Gutierrez O'Campo	do	2 potatoes	1.00
Genovea Esquivel	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Maria Lisa Hernandez	do	14 plants	1.00
Gregoria Gonzales	do	12 plants	2.00
Mrs. Teodora Ibarra de la Cruz	do	6 plants	1.00
Ancira Rodriguez	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Francisco Loera Cuello	do	1 avocado	1.00
Jesus Hererra	do	do	1.00
Maria Ester Garcia	do	3 plants	1.00
Elena Aguayo	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Elena Aguayo	do	3 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Maria Sanchez	do	1 mango	1.00
Santos A. Merendon	do	do	1.00
Catarina Guzman Delgado	do	2 mangoes, 1 orange and 1 avocado	1.00
Mrs. Benita Castaneda	do	1 mango and 1 mango seed	1.00
Mrs. Carmen Hernandez	do	11 plants	1.00
Carloa Ibarra	do	30 plants	3.00
Gabriel Garcia	do	2 plants	1.00
Sara Gomez de Chavez	do	do	1.00
Klmira Borocio de Ibarguen	do	do	1.00
Max Silvas	do	5 avocado seed	1.00
Refugio Ibarra Luna	do	11 plants	1.00
Fecunda Ibarra Luna	do	8 plants	1.00
Maria Trevino de Torres	do	⅛ pound orange leaves	1.00
Manuel de la Rosa	do	21 apricots	1.00
Fidel Dovalina	do	4 mangoes and 12 avocados	2.80
Gregoria Martinez	do	10 mangoes	2.00
Luis Saenz	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Francisca Franco Prado	do	2 plants	1.00
Martina Gonzalez	do	1 mango and 3 avocados	1.00
Consuela Flores	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Santiago Dominguez Rivas	do	6 ears green corn	1.00
Mrs. Andrea Perez	do	1 mango and 2 plants	1.00
Mrs. E. Garza	do	1 mango, 5 plants, and 10 plums	3.00
Tomas Carreno	do	6 sweet limes, 1 orange, and 1 avocado.	1.00
Maria T. Nieto	do	13 peaches	1.00
Jose Arse	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Petra Aguilar	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Valentino Trevino P	do	13 avocados with seed	3.00
Paulina Cervantes	do	3 avocados with seed	1.00
Adolpho Guevanos	do	5 avocados with seed and 9 mangoes.	5.00
E. Perez	do	¼ lb. flower seed	1.00
G. M. Casanova	do	3 pomegranates	1.00
Mrs. Maria Rita Torres	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Luis Suarez Pena	do	2 avocados	1.00
Fred Wagner	do	1 mango	1.00
Byron A. Whiteside	do	do	1.00
Preceliana Medina de Ochoa	do	1 apple	1.00
Ramona Diaz	do	1 plant	1.00
Felicitas Gonzales	do	1 apple	1.00
Vicente Camacho Escallia	do	7 avocados with seed	2.00
Trinidad Cardoso	do	2 pears	1.00
Nicolas Silva Rodriguez	do	47 sugarcane nodes	1.00
Rafael Ortega	do	5 avocados with seed	1.00
A. Mendoza	do	3 avocados with seed	1.00
Jose Torres Rocha	do	3 apples	1.00
Catarina Davila	do	4 cuttings	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Juana Martinez	Eagle Pass, Tex	3 avocados	$ 1.00
John J. Saldana	do	9 mangoes	1.00
Antonio del Piu	do	7 peaches and 2 pomegranates	2.00
Consuela Rodriguez	do	1 plant	1.00
Mrs. Zoila Sanchez de Arredondo	do	do	1.00
Mrs. Marciada Aviles	do	1 pear	1.00
Marco Ramirez	do	16 figs	2.00
Mrs. Christina Tello	do	1 mango	1.00
Crescencio H. Harrera	do	5 plants	1.00
Mrs. Guadalupe de Hoyos	do	3 plants	1.00
Mrs. Jesus O'Bryan	do	5 plants	1.00
Ramona A. Zapata	do	1 pear	1.00
Mrs. Elena Ruiz de Vasquez	do	24 pomegranates	2.00
Mrs. Isabel Garcia	do	2 sweet limes	1.00
Mrs. Catarina Licon de Picazo	do	20 gladiolus corms	2.00
Mrs. Sara Gonzales de Leon	do	1 pear	1.00
Mrs. Josefina Campo	do	2 avocado seeds	1.00
Ventura Briones	do	2 avocados	1.00
Alfred de la Cerda	do	2 apples	1.00
Abelardo Pena	do	11 pomegranates	2.00
Bernabe Laredo	do	1 quince	1.00
Seferina Calvillo Vasquez	do	1 guava	1.00
Dora G. Castro	do	3 avocados	1.00
Rudolfa Espinosa	do	15 guavas	2.00
Mrs. Margaret Villarreal	do	3 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Maria Celis Mata	do	2 apples	1.00
Manuel Olguin	do	31 sugarcane nodes	1.00
Rafaela Flores de Chisum	do	21 sugarcane nodes	1.00
Leon Rubaleaba	do	1 grapefruit and 2 oranges	1.00
Chano Trevinio	do	59 sugarcane nodes	1.00
Maria Garcia Rivera	do	63 citrus leaves and 12 plants	2.00
Eloisa J. Fernandez	do	5 plants	1.00
Luisa H. Pisana	do	do	1.00
Ramona Martinez	do	7 plants	1.00
Hardy Bradley	do	34 sugarcane nodes	1.00
Ramona Gonzalez	do	3 oranges	1.00
Refugia Andrade	do	2 guavas	1.00
Mrs. Raul Herrera	do	1 plant	1.00
Juan Berrera	do	1 orange	1.00
Juan Ortega	El Paso, Tex	4 sapotes	1.00
Antonio Macial-Salas	do	2 oranges	1.00
Salvador Flores Martinez	do	1 orange	1.00
Jose M. Quintero	do	do	1.00
Sofia Quiroz	do	2 plants with soil	1.00
Dominick Festa	do	1 sapote	1.00
Elsa Treajo	do	4 oranges	1.00
Martina Vigil	do	2 oranges	1.00
Genaro Valdez	do	3 sapotes	3.00
Manuel Arras	do	5 avocados with seed	1.00
Trinidad Cuenca	do	15 sweet potatoes	.50
Consuela Diaz	do	38 Irish potatoes	1.00
Fidela G. Benitez	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Luz Bustillos Salgado	do	1 apple	1.00
Maria de la Luz Velasquez de Cervera.	do	1 orange	1.00
Maria A. Alanis	do	6 avocado seed	1.00
Hortencia Facio	do	1 mango	1.00
Josefina Antillon-Bencomo	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Manuela C. Spencer	do	1 plant with soil	1.00
Jose Salazar Zendejas	do	10 sweet limes	1.00
Epifania Soto Rivera	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
A. G. Rodriguez	do	1 mango	1.00
Consuelo Gastro	do	do	1.00
Gabriela Olvera	do	do	1.00
Luisa Martinez	do	do	1.00
Guadalupe Saens	do	do	1.00
Juana Mungin	do	do	1.00
Isabel R. de Rodriguez	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Micaela T. Garcia	do	2 avocados	1.00
Porfiria de Luna de Aceves	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Morales Gomez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Selma Abdou	do	do	1.00
Tomasa Vaquera	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Viviana Vasquez Aranda	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Hessen Haddad	do	6 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Rafaela Pedroza Hieves	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Carlota Villescas de Caldero	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Concepcion C. de Gomez	do	do	1.00
Luis Lopez	do	do	1.00
Cobarrubias Almeida	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Valentina Fuentes	do	do	1.00
Mrs. Herman Blaugrund	do	1 mango	1.00
Maria Dolores Perez	do	do	1.00
Consuelo Calderon	do	do	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Concepcion Alvarez	El Paso, Tex.	1 avocado seed	$ 1.00
Blasa Gonzalez Aparicio	do.	1 mango and 1 avocado	1.00
Antonia Gonzalez de Acosta	do.	1 plant with soil	1.00
Genoveva Duran	do.	6 mangoes	1.50
Ernestina Hernandez	do.	1 mango	1.00
Brigida Hernandez Guerra	do.	4 mangoes	1.00
Esber Abud	do.	do.	1.00
Juvenal Herrera	do.	1 mango	1.00
Rosalia Carrasco	do.	4 mangoes, 1 orange, 6 plums, and 1 plant.	3.00
Genoveva Orosco	do.	3 avocados with seed	1.00
Natalia Guerra	do.	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Faustina Juarez	do.	5 mangoes	1.00
Cleofas Ramirez	do.	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Trini Carrillo	do.	1 mango	1.00
Luisa R. Aguirre	do.	do.	1.00
G. W. Hays	do.	do.	1.00
Luis De La O	do.	12 mangoes and 1 avocado with seed.	3.00
Arcadia Terres Ray	do.	4 avocado seed	1.00
Hermelinda Ontiveros	do.	1 mango	1.00
Epimentia Zemundio	do.	2 mangoes, 1 avocado, and 1 Irish potato.	1.00
Hermina Espino de Molino	do.	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Velia Vesta	do.	do.	1.00
Maria Ramos	do.	3 plants	1.00
Andres Rubio	do.	2 oranges	1.00
Louisa Gutierrez	do.	1 sapote and 3 avocados with seed	1.00
Bernardo Diaz	do.	8 peaches	1.00
Juanita Martinez	do.	1 quince	1.00
Margarita Cervantes	do.	2 mangoes	1.00
Pedro Velasquez	do.	3 mangoes	1.00
Maximina Jimenez	do.	2 guavas	1.00
Alfonso Montoya	do.	4 avocados with seed	2.00
Catherine Daniels	do.	10 plants	1.00
Maria de Jesus Venegas	do.	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Carmen Montoya	do.	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Amalia Gonzalez	do.	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Nieves Kellyda Araina	do.	3 pears	1.00
Guillermo Escajeda	do.	2 avocados	1.00
Maria Caballeos	do.	1 quince	1.00
Alfred M. Benetez	do.	8 avocados with seed	1.00
Jesus Ortiz	do.	8 avocados with seed and 2 pears	2.00
Bertha Norman de Alcala	do.	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Theodor S. Melgaza	do.	4 avocados with seed	1.00
Jose C. Baca	do.	6 oranges and 1 quince	1.00
Ysidra Sanchez de Avila	do.	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Maria Flores de Blandin	do.	1 plant with soil	1.00
Margarita Bustillos	do.	6 oranges, 4 guavas, and 4 apples	1.00
Maria del Consuelo Encarnacion	do.	1 pound thornapples	1.00
Fca. C. de Tovar	do.	1 plant	1.00
Maria G. Hoya	do.	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Juana Carrion	do.	16 nodes sugarcane	1.00
Abram N. Hiebert	do.	4 lily plants	2.00
Jim Moricaga	do.	10 pounds sweet potatoes	1.00
Maria C. de Cervantes	do.	7 guavas	1.00
Emry Minium	do.	16 oranges	1.00
Beatriz Perez	do.	6 sweet limes	1.00
Leandra Samudo	do.	1 guava	1.00
Abigail de Gonzales	do.	5 apples and 4 oranges	1.00
Jose Murillo	do.	5 pounds sweet potatoes	1.00
Philip J. White	Galveston, Tex.	115 tulip bulbs	33.00
Rosa Morales	Hidalgo, Tex.	¼ pound tree seed	1.00
Amanda Torres	do.	4 oranges	1.00
E. W. Green	do.	7 oranges	1.00
Herminia Rodriguez	do.	5 apples	1.00
Josefa Coronado	do.	13 plants and ½ pound tree seed	2.00
Francisco Ramirez	do.	7 plants and ¼ pound tree seed	1.00
Gilberto Rodriguez	do.	5 oranges	1.00
Margarita Rivera Leal	do.	10 plants	1.00
D. A. Madly	do.	5 grapefruit	1.00
Ampora Ballostoros	do.	7 oranges	1.00
Elodia Adame	do.	2 oranges	1.00
J. B. Flakne	do.	12 grapefruit	1.00
Mrs. Sam Metz	do.	1 mamey	1.00
S. Contreras	do.	2 avocado seeds	1.00
Salvador Gonzales	do.	8 plants	1.00
Juvencio Garcia	do.	¼ pound tree seed	1.00
Carlota Moreno de Quetero	do.	1 avocado and 3 plants	1.00
Simon Villareal	do.	3 plants	1.00
Cruz Vasquez	do.	2 avocados	1.00
J. Antonio Villavoso	do.	do.	1.00
Maria S. Martinez	do.	2 plants	1.00
Refugio Serna Flores	do.	10 plants	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Maria de la Rosa	Hidalgo, Tex	1 pound tree seed	$ 1.00
Ponciana Vega de Remirez	do	do	1.00
Edubias Aguilar Garza	do	1 pound garlic, 3 pounds onions, ½ pound pepper (green) and 1 pound tomatoes.	1.05
Gregorio Salinas	do	4 plants	1.00
Juliett Ensenberger	do	½ pound tree seed	1.00
Herlinda C. Villarreal	do	3 plants	1.00
Margarita Perez	do	¼ pound tree seed	1.00
Mrs. Macario Villegas	do	do	1.00
Virginia Garcia	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Olivia Moncillas	do	4 avocados	1.00
Maria Ruiz	do	1 orange	1.00
Eluteria Hernandez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Olivia Tovar	do	32 peaches	1.00
Isabela Garza de Gonzalez	do	1 mango	1.00
Enrique F. Mery	do	6 plants	1.00
Luz Alejo	do	2 avocados, 3 plants and ¼ lb. tree seed.	1.00
Manuel Garcia Garcia	do	3 avocados and 15 mangoes	2.00
Zenon Reyna	do	1 mango	1.00
Lucila Aguirra	do	do	1.00
Gilberto L. Mercado	do	2 avocados and 6 mangoes	1.50
C. C. Moreno	do	3 plants	1.00
Micaela Huerta	do	5 avocado seed	1.00
Mrs. M. C. Tamez	do	1 apple, 1 avocado and 1 fig	1.00
Joe Garza	do	1 mango, 2 plants, 12 plums, and ¼ lb. tree seed.	1.00
Artistio Richmond	do	4 avocados	1.00
Severa G. Perez	do	2 plants and ½ lb. tree seed	1.00
Doroteo Alanis	do	4 oranges and 21 pears	1.00
Ovidio C. Villarreal	do	7 avocados	1.00
Leonardo de Leon	do	6 plants	1.00
Antonio Lopez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Lonngo Lozano	do	do	1.00
Mrs. E. V. Garza	do	4 plants	1.00
Mrs. C. O. Maddox	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Carmen S. Ortiz	do	5 plants	1.00
Jesus Vasquez	do	3 pears	1.00
Paula Pantel	do	1 mango and 5 plants	1.00
Matilda Livas	do	3 avocados	1.00
A. M. Balli	do	do	1.00
Apolinio Salinas	do	4 stalks sugarcane	1.00
Leopolda Martinez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Victoria Garcia	do	38 plants	1.00
Natalia Salinas	do	1 avocado	1.00
Celia Roijas	do	6 apples and 3 pears	1.00
Maria Garcia	do	6 apples and 2 peaches	1.00
Garcia Ramirez	do	4 plants	1.00
Santos M. Trevino	do	2 guavas	1.00
Vargas Ramirez	do	3 avocados	1.00
Artemio Caceres	do	1 guava	1.00
Marcus Ayala	do	4 apples	1.00
Isabel Perales	do	1 Irish potato	1.00
Maria Santa Ochoa	do	¼ pound tree seed	1.00
Carlota Sanchez Scuderi	do	3 avocados and 12 plants	2.00
Gonzalez Garcia	do	4 avocados	1.00
Ramon Avila	do	1 quince	1.00
Fidel Gonzalez	do	3 sugarcane nodes	1.00
Janie Mery	do	1 orange	1.00
Joe Nannan	do	do	1.00
Maria Cisneros	do	18 plants	1.00
Paula Saenz	do	1 apple	1.00
Maria Longoria	do	3 avocados	1.00
Jack Matranga	do	do	1.00
Mrs. F. Lalorde	do	2 oranges	1.00
Maria Longoris	do	2 avocados and 5 guavas	1.00
Carmen Vizcarra de G	do	3 guavas and 3 haws	1.00
Reynaldo Garcia	do	16 apples and 11 Irish potatoes	1.00
Stanley Seaborn	do	11 apples	1.00
Aurora Mesa	do	32 plants	1.00
Eusebio Lamas	do	2 oranges	1.00
Virginia de Pompa	do	5 plants	1.00
B. W. Hutchins	do	9 apples	1.00
Antonio Gonzales	do	1 apple	1.00
Mrs. Narcisa M. de Salinas	Laredo, Tex	9 guavas	1.00
Timateo Vasquez	do	13 plants, 1 orange, 13 mangoes, 58 sugarcane nodes, and 9 gladiolus bulbs.	3.31
Jose Alejandro Sapien	do	3 plant cuttings	1.00
Carlota Aldova	do	1 plant	1.00
Maria Morales de Valenzuela	do	27 plants, 8 sweet limes, 6 tangerines, and 4 guavas.	2.00
Oteniel Rodriguez	do	10 maypops	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Eulogio Villarreal	Laredo, Tex	7 guavas	$ 1.00
Pedro Torres	do	3 oranges and 9 tangerines	1.00
Jesus Rocha	do	10 plants, 6 avocados, 1 mamey, and 4 guavas.	2.00
Bill Faguerdes	do	26 tangerines	1.00
Raul Valdouinos	do	11 orchid plants	5.00
Augustina Davalos	do	5 plants	1.00
Lenore Stevens	do	2 oranges	1.00
Zoila Pena Garza	do	8 plants	1.00
Mrs. Cornelia Silva Castro	do	6 bulbs	1.00
Charles S. Applegate	do	4 avocados	1.00
J. W. Lyons	do	4 potted plants	1.00
John Lopez	do	3 avocados with seed	1.00
Consuela Aguilar	do	1 rose cutting and 1 avocado	1.00
Jovita Delgado de Calvillo	do	11 sweet limes and 6 plant bulbs	2.00
Margaret Garcia	do	2 oranges	1.00
Juan Gievarra	do	do	1.00
Virginia Elizondo Garza	do	3 oranges	1.00
C. A. Darling	do	5 potted plants and 6 misc. plants	4.00
Francisco Castro	do	9 avocados with seed	1.00
Mercedes Flores	do	2 oranges and seeds	1.00
Mrs. Natindad Mendiola	do	10 avocados	1.50
Maria Luisa de Anda	do	1 mango	1.00
Leland Westwood	do	do	1.00
Jesusa Rodrigues-Leandro	do	do	1.00
Rosalia Cortez	do	do	1.00
Jose C. Ramos	do	1 mango and 1 plant	2.00
Ricarda Perez Limon	do	1 plant and 3 rooted plants	1.00
Aurora Chavez	do	9 avacados	1.35
Andres Jimenez	do	21 mangoes and 2 mameys	2.25
J. J. Genusa	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Carmen D. de Brisera	do	6 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Enriqueta Hernandez	do	4 plants	4.00
Harold J. Smith	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Homero Estevis	do	do	1.00
Aurora Somohano	do	1 mamey seed	1.00
Ricardo A. Valdez	do	3 avocados with seed	1.00
Mrs. Dolores Cole Ybarra	do	1 plant	1.00
Sara Z. Garza	do	do	1.00
Luisa V. de Diaz	do	do	1.00
Nestora Banda de Martinez	do	do	1.00
Candelario Martinez	do	1 mango and 4 plants	1.00
Ricardo Sainz Rubio	do	10 avocado seeds	1.00
Jesus Caballero	do	3 avocados	1.00
Sabina Reyes	do	1 plant and 1 mamey seed	1.00
Refusia A. Swords	do	1 orchid plant	1.00
Fidel Gonzalez	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Jose Hernandez Silva	do	3 plants	1.00
Isabel L. de Llano	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Faustino Rodriguez	do	do	1.00
Hortense Zamora	do	do	1.00
Raymond Serena	do	2 mameys	1.00
Teresa D. Leon	do	1 mango	1.00
Juana L. Contreras Belden	do	do	1.00
Mercedes Garza	do	do	1.00
Maria Luisa Galvan	do	do	1.00
Petra Lopez	do	2 orchid plants	1.00
Emily Horner	do	2 mango seeds	1.00
Jose L. Romo Valdez	do	1 pear	1.00
Mrs. Carmen Garcia	do	10 plants	1.00
Elena Gonzalez Saldana	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Margarita J. Rosales	do	20 cuttings and 2 bulbs	1.00
Cleofas Rosales	do	4 cuttings	1.00
Foribio Rosales	do	2 plants	1.00
Adolfo Espinoza	do	8 plants	2.00
Maria D. Salazar	do	3 plants	1.00
Tomas Barrera	do	1 mango	1.00
Heminia Puga	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Salome Gomez	do	15 plants	1.00
Manuel Davila	do	1 mango	1.00
Juanita Enriquez	do	do	1.00
Guadalupe Alvarado	do	do	1.00
Modesto G. Gutierrez	do	3 plums	1.00
Rosa Ortiz	do	32 plants	1.00
Tony Campagna	do	4 cactus plants	1.00
Earl Meyer	do	8 avocados	1.00
Marion Nacera	do	7 plants	1.00
Rossi Luseri	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Jose T. Montemayor	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Beatrice Briones Davis	do	2 plants	1.00
Francisco Marino	do	5 avocados with seed, 1 avocado seed, and 2 plants.	2.00
Maria de Jesus Morales	do	7 plants	1.00
Rebecca Flores	do	2 mangoes	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Margarita Z. Ortiz	Laredo, Tex	2 mangoes	$ 1.00
Maria G. Trevino	do	24 peaches and 12 figs	1.00
Valente H. Merchaes	do	2 bulbs	1.00
Avelina Garza de Lozano	do	12 plants	1.00
Mrs. T. Paniagua	do	2 mangoes	1.00
A. L. Garcia	do	do	1.00
Jose A. Martinez	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Amalia Paredes	do	7 peaches	1.00
Jesus Gonzalez	do	13 bulbs, 26 plants, and 103 tree seeds.	5.00
Frank R. Martinez	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Carlos Trigueros	do	1 plant	1.00
Maria Bravo Quiroz	do	26 plants	3.60
Mrs. Ruth Crawford	do	3 bulbs	1.00
Maria Alcala	do	6 plants	1.00
Luisa Cardenas	do	do	1.00
Jose Llamas	do	30 avocados with seed	1.00
Maria del Carmen Saliz	do	4 plants	1.00
Maria Martinez, Jr	do	2 figs	1.00
Christopher A. Nino	do	6 pomegranates	1.00
Irene Nino	do	5 plants	1.00
Martin R. Cruz	do	3 avocados with seed	1.00
Rene Martinez	do	do	1.00
Guadalupe de Gomez	do	6 avocados with seed	1.00
Maria Llones	do	3 avocados with seed	1.00
Juava C. Torres	do	1 quince	1.00
Apolonis R. Jemenez	do	6 avocados, 2 quinces, and 1 pomegranate.	2.00
Cruz M. de Lucio	do	16 plants	1.00
Margarita Gonzalez	do	16 peaches	1.00
Jorge Gonzalez Valdez	do	3 plants	1.00
Irene Dominguez	do	1 mango	1.00
Consuelo N. de los Reyes	do	do	1.00
Geronima V. Villegas	do	do	1.00
Atilaono Garcia	do	16 sweet limes	1.00
Jennie Martinez	do	2 plants, 2 mangoes, and 1 sweet lime.	1.00
Dolores Luna	do	5 plants	1.00
Sofia Valdes	do	do	1.00
Elena Valencia	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Peter S. Galvan	do	1 apple	1.00
Mercado Castello	do	7 plants	1.00
Guadalupe Alvarado	do	1 avocado	1.00
Agustin Gutierrez	do	17 dahlia tubers	1.00
Mrs. Dolores De Ramirez	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Ventura Flores Garcia	do	8 plants	1.00
Jose Rios	do	5 pomegranates	1.00
Luis Arredondo	do	5 tree seeds, 1 mamey, and 9 red haws.	1.00
J. B. Reyes	do	1 mango seed	1.00
Gregoria H. Valdez	do	1 potted plant	1.00
Bernerdina F. Ramos	do	17 plants and 1 apple	1.00
Teodora Macias	do	2 potted plants	1.00
Pedro C. Lara	do	5 mangoes and 1 plant	1.00
L. C. Mancilla	do	1 quince	1.00
Juliana Diaz de Frias	do	1 mango seed	1.00
R. H. Keck	do	3 avocados and 3 oranges	1.00
Ramon Lopez	do	1 plant	1.00
Luis Flores Lopez	do	3 plants	1.00
Roberto L. Flores	do	4 cherimoyas	1.00
Manuel Valencia	do	10 plants and 4 oranges	1.00
Mrs. Esperanza L. Garcia	do	5 plants	3.00
Ricardo L. Bustillo	do	2 plants and 7 avocados	1.00
Ann Kux	do	11 plants	1.00
Israel Borane Martinez	do	6 plants	1.00
Mrs. Carmen Salazar	do	5 figs	1.00
Juana L. de Castillo	do	5 apples	1.00
Jesus Rodriguez	do	11 Jobo plums	1.00
Pedro Bata	do	2 apples and 2 avocados	1.00
Mrs. E. G. Williams	do	4 avocados with seed	1.00
C. A. Ramirez	do	do	1.00
O. Campo	do	do	1.00
Manuel G. Garcia	do	1 avocado seed	.67
Jesus Rodriguez	do	1 guava	1.00
Florinda Rivera	do	3 cuttings	1.00
Ismael Garcia	do	3 plants	1.40
D. H. Sanchez	do	7 avocados	2.00
Patsy Policastro	do	8 plants	1.00
Hilaro Serno	do	5 avocados with seed	1.00
Dr. A. A. Garcia	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Anita Gonzalez de Padilla	do	2 guavas	1.00
Antonio Rodriguez	do	36 sugarcane nodes	1.00
Miss R. Chavez	do	1 rose bush	1.00
Mrs. Alberta Chavez	do	1 rose bush cutting	

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Anselius Perez	Laredo, Tex	6 sugarcane nodes	$ 1.00
Paz Cervantes	do	1 geranium cutting	1.00
Jacob Blickensdereer	do	4 orchid plants	1.00
Emilio Ruiz	do	5 plants and 3 avocado seeds	1.00
Ernest Sigola	do	5 plants, 11 guavas, and 15 Jobo plums.	3.00
Armando Lopez	do	6 rose bushes, 15 misc. plants, 1 large plant (crown and roots), and 6 oranges.	5.00
Marcelo Macias	do	5 plants and 4 guavas	2.00
Carlos Guerra	do	1 tree pod with seeds	1.00
Cesaria H. de Ornela	do	2 plants	1.00
Gonzala G. de Sanchez	do	2 plant cuttings, 3 guavas, and 1 cherimoya.	1.00
Mrs. Alez Hamaugi	do	3 tangerines and 3 plant cuttings	1.00
Guadalupe Leyva	do	4 sugarcane nodes	1.00
Daniel Hernandez	do	5 guavas	1.00
L. C. Gonzales	do	1 plant, 5 cuttings, and 2 tree seed	1.00
Miguel Garcia	do	1 orange	1.00
Richard Rose	do	2 cacti plants	1.00
Mrs. Franco Vda Quesada	do	8 plants	1.00
Mrs. Maria Montesinot	do	1 pomegranate, 1 orange, 20 guavas, 6 sweet limes, and ⅛ pound tree seed.	1.00
Carmen Jaso	do	4 avocados	1.00
Maria Villarreal de Gutierrez	do	1 plant	1.00
Luz Almanza Hernandez	do	do	1.00
Antonio Macias	do	43 bulbs	4.30
Refugio Zepeda	do	27 guavas, 1 sweet lime, and 20 oranges.	1.00
Domitila Zepeda	do	3 guavas	1.00
Aurelia Perez	do	25 plant cuttings	2.00
Refugio C. Gutierrez	do	10 plants	1.00
Maria Hernandez	do	2 oranges	1.00
M. L. Rosas	do	5 sugarcane nodes	1.00
W. C. Wilkinson	do	3 tangerines and 3 pears	1.00
Martina C. Carrales	do	1 apple	1.00
Robert C. Morales	do	1 plant and 8 cuttings	1.00
Guadalupe Salazar Guardiana	do	5 pounds sweet potatoes	1.00
Antera Ruiz Hernandez	do	1 cactus plant	1.00
Francisco Guerrero Torres	do	2 guavas	1.00
Nicalosa Casiano	do	1 grapefruit	1.00
Angelina Rodriguez de Carreno	do	7 mangoes and 1 tangerine	1.00
Mrs. A. M. Norton	San Antonio, Tex	3 begonia cuttings, 7 geranium cuttings, 2 ivy cuttings, and 8 misc. cuttings.	1.00
Irene Dayan	do	2 avocados	1.00

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

[The domestic and foreign quarantine and other restrictive orders summarized herein are issued under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of Aug. 20, 1912, as amended, and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905. The Mexican border regulations and the export-certification regulations are issued under specific acts of Congress.]

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign, the domestic quarantines being divided into (1) those applying primarily to the continental United States, and (2) those applying primarily to shipments from and to the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Domestic Plant Quarantines

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Black stem rust.—Quarantine 38 and supplemental regulations, revised, effective May 1, 1949, prohibit the interstate movement anywhere in the continental United States of all species of berberis, mahonia, and mahober-

beris plants, other than those designated as being resistant to the black stem rust. Permits are required for interstate movement of plants of those species of berberis, mahonia, and mahoberberis that are known to be rust-resistant. The interstate movement of all seeds and fruits of berberis, mahonia, and mahoberberis is prohibited into the eradication States, comprising Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Such seeds and fruits from rust-resistant plants produced in the eradication States may be moved between or from such States under permit, or wherever produced, may be moved between noneradication States without restriction. Administrative instructions, effective May 1, 1949, designate rust-resistant species and varieties.

Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, revised, effective October 10, 1945: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective August 30, 1948, the interstate movement from the regulated area to or through any point outside thereof of (1) live gypsy moths or brown-tail moths in any stage of development; (2) trees, shrubs, plants, and vines, both deciduous and evergreen, having persistent woody stems, and parts thereof, including Christmas trees; (3) timber products; (4) stone and quarry products; and (5) any other commodities or articles when found on inspection to be infested with the aforesaid insects in any of their stages. The regulated area covers Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised, effective April 30, 1948, as amended effective April 18, 1949: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement of (1) soil, humus, compost, and decomposed manure; (2) forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes; (3) cut flowers; and (4) fresh fruits and vegetables from the regulated area to or through any point outside thereof. The regulated area includes the entire States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and portions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, revised, effective June 11, 1948, as amended effective April 27, 1949: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, of (1) okra, including all parts of the plant; (2) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild-cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and meal; (3) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (4) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying regulated cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (5) when contaminated with regulated cotton products, any other commodities, including farm products, farm household goods, and farm equipment.

Thurberia weevil.—Quarantine No. 61, revised, effective August 1, 1927: Prohibits the interstate movement of *Thurberia*, including all parts of the plant, from any point in Arizona and prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective October 2, 1933, as amended effective October 22, 1936, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Arizona of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products, or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

White pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63, effective July 1, 1946: Except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective July 1, 1946, (1) prohibits the movement of five-leaved pines into the non-

infected States of Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, and the noninfected part of California, from any other State, although (a) five-leaved pines may be moved without restriction between these noninfected States and portions thereof, and (b) there are no restrictions on the movement of five-leaved pines and parts thereof when not visibly infected with blister rust into or within that part of the continental United States outside the above-described noninfected area; (2) prohibits the movement of European black currants, except into and between the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas; (3) prohibits the movement of gooseberry and currant plants (other than European black currants) into parts of California, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, and West Virginia; and (4) restricts the movement of gooseberry and currant plants (other than European black currants) into control-areas comprising Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont, and parts of Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Mexican fruitfly.—Quarantine No. 64, revised, effective November 26, 1945: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective November 26, 1945, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Texas of fruits of all varieties.

White-fringed beetle.—Quarantine No. 72, revised, effective May 26, 1948, as amended effective March 17, 1949: Prohibits, except as provided in the regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, to or through any point outside thereof, of (1) live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development; (2) soil independently or in connection with nursery stock, plants, or other things; (3) nursery stock and other stipulated plants or plant products; and (4) other articles as stipulated in § 301.72–3.

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE TERRITORIES OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, effective June 24, 1948, prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, peels of fruits of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies *Aurantioideae, Rutoidea,* and *Toddalioideae,* of the botanical family *Rutaceae;* cut flowers; rice straw; and mango seeds to prevent the spread of the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata* Hendl.), melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae* Coq.), Oriental fruitfly (*Dacus dorsalis* Hendl.), citrus canker (*Xanthomonas citri* (Hassee) Dowson), green coffee scale (*Coccus viridis* Green), bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer), bean butterfly (*Lampides boeticus* L.), Asiatic rice borer (*Chilo simplex* Butl.), mango weevil (*Cryptor hynchus mangiferea* F.), and Chinese rose beetle (*Adoretus sinicus* Burm.).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 16, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, except that movement will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their movement will involve no pest risk.

Sweetpotato.—Quarantine No. 30, revised, effective October 10, 1934: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any variety of sweetpotato (*Ipomoea batatas* Poir.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of the sweetpotato stem borer (*Omphisa anastomosalis* Guen.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae* Waterh.).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32, effective April 1, 1918: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through

any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* Boisd. and *Metamasius hemipterus* Linn.).

Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47, effective August 15, 1920: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement of cotton, seed or unginned cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products, except oil, from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, States, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.) and the cotton-blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii* Banks).

Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58, revised, effective January 22, 1941, as amended effective January 26, 1949, and December 7, 1949: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement from the Territory of Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of certain injurious insects, including the fruitflies *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew) and *A. nombinpraeoptans* Sein, and the bean-pod borer *Maruca testulalis* (Geyer).

Sand, soil, or earth, with plants from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.—Quarantine No. 60, revised, effective September 1, 1936: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants to prevent the spread of certain injurious insects, including *Phyllophaga* spp. (white grubs), *Phytalus* sp., *Adoretus* sp., and of several species of termites or white ants. Provision is made for the retention of potted plants on board vessels from Hawaii and Puerto Rico when evidence is presented satisfactory to the plant quarantine inspector that the soil has been so treated or is so safeguarded as to eliminate pest risk.

Hawaiian citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 75, effective September 15, 1947: Prohibits the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of plants or any plant part, except fruits and seeds, of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae, on account of the citrus canker disease and other citrus diseases.

Foreign Plant Quarantines

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 8, revised, effective November 11, 1944: Forbids the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley in the State of Baja California, Mexico, including that portion of the valley in the State of Sonora lying between San Louis Mesa and the Colorado River, and the area in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, adjacent to the United States, comprising the municipios of Guerrero, Mier, Camarga, Reynosa, Matamoras, Mendez, and San Fernando, of cottonseed of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls. Cottonseed and cottonseed hulls from the Imperial Valley and from the aforesaid area in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12, effective February 27, 1914: Forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seed of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 15, revised, effective October 1, 1934; Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries and localities of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, except that importation will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their entry will involve no pest risk.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19, revised, effective September 15, 1947: Forbids the importation from all foreign localities and countries of plants or any plant part, except fruit and seeds, of all genera, species, and

varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae and Toddalioideae, of the botanical family Rutaceae, from Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, Central America, North America outside of the United States, Australia, and foreign oceanic countries and islands.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, effective July 1, 1916, as amended, effective April 1, 1917, and April 23, 1917: Forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indochina, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Taiwan (Formosa), Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (Euchlaena), Jobstears (Coix), Polytoca, Chinonachne, and Sclerachne, on account of the downy mildews and Physoderma diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28, effective October 25, 1947, as amended effective December 16, 1949: Forbids the importation into the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii of all fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Ruteceae from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Indochina, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia and Tasmania), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), Mauritius, and Seychelles, on account of the citrus canker disease; forbids the importation into the continental United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii of fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, *C. aurantium* L., *C. hystrix* DC., *C. limon* (L.) Burm. f., *C. paradisi* Macf., *C. reticulata* Blanco, *C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck and *Fortunella margarita* (Lour.) Swingle, from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, on account of sweet orange scab; and forbids the importation into the continental United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii of fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, *C. aurantium* L., *C. limon* (L.) Burm. f., *C. medica* L., and *C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck, from Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay, on account of the bacterial disease known as "Cancrosis B": *Provided*, that seeds and processed peel of fruits designated herein are excluded from the provisions of this quarantine. Such seeds, however, are subject to the requirements of Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29, effective January 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweetpotato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31, effective April 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana. (For restrictions on the entry of the fruit of the banana see quarantine 56.)

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34, effective October 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber, consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of articles manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, effective January 1, 1949, as amended effective April 15, 1949, and October 18, 1949: Forbids the importation into the United States from designated countries of certain nursery stock and other plants and plant products specified in the quarantine because of the respective injurious insects and plant diseases listed. Restricts

the importation from any foreign country or locality of nonprohibited field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, and fruit pits and other seeds of forest, fruit, and ornamental trees and shrubs; bedding plants; other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots; field, vegetable, and flower seeds; and other plants and plant products for, or capable of, propagation, except as provided in supplemental regulations.

Permits are required for importations of all restricted plant material. Permits are not required for such material, other than Aglaonema, imported for food, analytical, medicinal, or manufacturing purposes; seeds of field crops, vegetables, and annual, biennial and perennial flowers which are essentially herbaceous in character, except seeds of Lathyrus, Vicia, and okra; or for sterile cultures of orchid seedlings in glass containers. This "non-permit" material, however, is subject to inspection and certain other conditions.

Bulbs imported under permit are subject to inspection and must comply with other requirements of the regulations.

All imported plant material is subject to inspection to determine freedom from pests, except as noted in the regulations. Treatment of most classes of material is another condition of entry. Entry will be refused to plant material found upon inspection to harbor injurious pests which are not widely prevalent in the United States when no adequate treatment is available.

All restricted plant material must be free from sand, soil, or earth, with certain limited exceptions. Shipments not so freed may be refused entry.

Size-age limitations for all restricted trees and shrubs to be imported are prescribed.

Types of plant material that may be imported from designated countries subject to growing under postentry quarantine conditions are also listed.

The quarantine and regulations should be consulted for specific details.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, revised, effective June 1, 1926: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective March 1, 1933, as amended, effective July 15, 1947, and October 1, 1948, the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and jobs-tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Rice.—Quarantine No. 55, revised, effective November 23, 1933: Forbids the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities except the Republic of Mexico, and forbids the importation of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities, and seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 23, 1933, as amended effective August 1, 1934, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melonomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, effective November 1, 1923: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 1, 1936, as amended effective April 7, 1948, the importation of fruits and vegetables, except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts, by special quarantines and other orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruitflies and melonflies (Trypetidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus blackfly.

Flag smut.—Quarantine No. 59, effective February 1, 1926: Forbids the importation of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, unless so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag-

smut spores, from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

Packing materials.—Quarantine No. 69, effective July 1, 1933, as amended, effective July 1, 1933: Forbids the entry from all foreign countries and localities of the following materials when used as packing for other commodities, except in special cases where preparation, processing, or manufacture are judged by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to have eliminated risk of carrying injurious insects and plant diseases: Rice straw, hulls, and chaff; cotton and cotton products; sugarcane, including bagasse; bamboo leaves and small shoots; leaves of plants; forest litter; and soil containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter not therein provided for by regulation. All parts of corn and allied plants are likewise prohibited except from Mexico and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America. This quarantine also brings under restriction, involving inspection at will by the Department but requiring no permit or certificate, the following when used as packing: Cereal straw, chaff, and hulls (other than rice); corn and allied plants from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America; willow twigs from Europe; grasses, hay, and similar dried plant mixtures from all countries; and authorized soil-packing materials from all countries. This quarantine does not cover such widely used packing materials as excelsior, paper, sawdust, ground cork, charcoal, and various other materials which, because of their nature or process of manufacture, are unlikely to transport plant parasites.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 70, revised, effective October 31, 1947: Forbids the importation from Europe, Canada, and other foreign areas north of the United States, on account of a disease due to the fungus *Ceratostomella ulmi*, of seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm and related plants; logs of elm and related plants; lumber, timber, and veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; and crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers, and other articles manufactured in whole or in part of the wood of elm or related plants if not free from bark.

Coffee.—Quarantine No. 73, effective April 1, 1940: Prohibits the importation into Puerto Rico from all foreign countries and localities of (1) the seed or beans of coffee which, previous to importation, have not been roasted to a degree which, in the judgment of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, will have destroyed coffee borers in all stages, (2) coffee berries or fruits, and (3) coffee plants and leaves, on account of an injurious coffee insect known as the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes* [*coffeae* Hgdn.] *hampei* Ferr.) and an injurious rust disease due to the fungus *Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br. Provision is made for importations of samples of unroasted coffee seeds or beans and for shipments of unroasted coffee seeds or beans in transit to destinations other than Puerto Rico.

Cut flowers.—Quarantine No. 74, effective August 1, 1947: Restricts the entry of cut flowers into the continental United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico from foreign countries, including those in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, South America, Central America, North America, and other foreign countries and islands (other than cut flowers produced in the Dominion of Canada, Labrador, Newfoundland, and the United States), except as provided in the regulations supplemental thereto.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the Plant Quarantine Act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation.

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign plant quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37.)

Potatoes.—The order of December 22, 1913, and the regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective March 1, 1922, and amended, effective April 15, 1944 and May 2, 1949, restrict the importation of potatoes from all foreign

countries and localities except the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The importation of potatoes is now authorized from Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Spain (including the Canary Islands), and the States of Chiapas, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, and Tamaulipas, and the northern territory of Baja California, Mexico.

Cotton and cotton wrappings.—The order of April 27, 1915, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, revised effective February 24, 1923, amended effective December 11, 1937, July 1, 1938, and February 2, 1945, restrict importation of cotton and cotton wrappings from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Cottonseed products.—The two orders of June 23, 1917, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, effective July 16, 1917, amended, effective August 7, 1925, restrict the importation of cottonseed cake and meal and all other cottonseed products except oil from all foreign countries and localities, and the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm: *Provided,* That these commodities which originate in and are shipped directly from the Imperial Valley, Baja California, Mexico, may enter without restriction.

Plant safeguard regulations.—These rules and regulations, revised, effective December 1, 1932, as amended effective October 1, 1949, provide safeguards for the landing or unloading for transshipment and exportation and for transportation and exportation in bond of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States and also provide for the safeguarding of such plant material at a port or within the territorial limits of the United States where entry or landing is not intended or where entry has been refused.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations, revised effective April 30, 1938, are promulgated under the amendment to the Plant Quarantine Act of May 31, 1920. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Mexican border regulations.—These regulations, effective September 8, 1942, as amended effective November 15, 1949, were promulgated under the Act approved January 31, 1942, entitled, "To provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials entering the United States from Mexico" (56 Stat. 40; 7 U. S. C. 149), and supersede the rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points, promulgated June 23, 1917, and amended effective January 29, 1920. They are designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton, which is known to exist widely in Mexico. They provide for the examination of passengers' baggage, for the disinfection of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, and other shipments, and for the cleaning of domestic cars handling Mexican freight. All fees collected for disinfecting railway cars and other vehicles are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The inspectors concerned in the enforcement of these regulations at border points are charged also with enforcement of restrictions on the entry of plants and plant products under various foreign plant quarantines.

Regulations governing sanitary export certification.—These regulations, revised effective July 1, 1945, were promulgated pursuant to authority granted in the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, approved September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 724). They provide for the inspection and certification of domestic plants and plant products intended for export to countries requiring such certification. All fees collected for this service are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Chief of Bureau	P. N. Annand.[5]
Associate Chief	A. S. Hoyt.
Assistant Chief (regulatory)	S. A. Rohwer.
Assistant Chief (research)	F. C. Bishopp.
Assistant Chief (control)	W. L. Popham.
Assistant Chief (administration)	R. A. Sheals.
Assistant to the Chief	H. L. Haller.
Division of Finance and Business Administration	B. Connor.
Division of Personnel	W. L. Leffler.
Division of Insect Survey and Information	G. J. Haeussler.
Division of Bee Culture	J. I. Hambleton.
Division of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations	C. M. Packard.
Division of Control Investigations	C. P. Clausen.
Division of Cotton Insect Investigations	R. W. Harned.
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[5] Deceased March 29, 1950.

☆U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1950—890299